

# THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

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## THE MESSENGER.

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## Poetry.

### Accepted, Perfect and Complete.

BY F. R. HAVERGAL.

Eph. i. 6.—"Accepted in the Beloved."  
Col. i. 28.—"Perfect in Christ Jesus." Col.  
ii. 10.—"Complete in Him."

Accepted, Perfect and Complete,  
For God's inheritance made meet!  
How true, how glorious, and how sweet!

In the Beloved—by the King  
Accepted though not any thing  
But forfeit lives had we to bring.

And perfect in Christ Jesus made,  
On Him our great transgressions laid,  
We in His righteousness arrayed.

Complete in Him, our glorious Head,  
With Jesus raised from the dead,  
And by His mighty Spirit led!

O blessed Lord, is this for me?  
Then let my whole life henceforth be  
One Alleluia-song to Thee!

## Notes.

A CONTEMPLATIVE life has more the appearance of piety than any other; but the divine plan is to bring faith into activity and exercise.—*Cecil.*

HABITS of inattention, of mental indolence, of surface or of random thinking, of inexact statement, though they may involve no conscious wickedness, are the source of a widespread and insidious corruption of character.—*Christian Leader.*

FORGIVENESS should humble us. Forgiveness implies sin; and should not the sinner clothe himself with humility? And when not for any desert of his but simply by the free grace of heaven, his sins have been pardoned, should he not bind the garments of humility still more closely about him?

THE Clergy are the best-natured men in the world. No matter what kind of theology saturates them they are almost universally good story tellers, and they have a quick eye for the ludicrous. Once in a while they can employ sarcasm also with effect, as, for example, when Father Maguire announced to his congregation that he would preach a certain man's funeral sermon the next Sunday, and added, "The man himself will be here—the first time in twenty years." We couldn't get on without the clergy.—*Ex.*

THERE is a great deal of spurious modesty in the world which is simply cowardice. When a man shrinks from accepting a well merited honor, that is modesty; when he shirks the performance of a recognized duty, that is cowardice, though he may call it a modest distrust of his own powers. True modesty shrinks from the reward of work well done; false modesty shrinks from the work itself. This affords an excellent test of true and false modesty in ourselves and others. Is it the honor that we shrink from? or is it the responsibility?

## Communications.

For the Messenger.

### Inextricably Intertwined.

The account of St. Paul's shipwreck, in the twenty-seventh and the first ten verses of the twenty-eighth chapter of the Acts, has a very peculiar attractiveness, especi-

ally as given in the delicately exact rendering of the Revision. Dean Stanley explains this in part by the hold this gives us on solid terrestrial reality. A wider explanation, including his, would be, that in it the natural and the supernatural are so peculiarly blended and combined, that the narrative runs with such flexible ease through the whole scale of events, from the commonest incidents of nautical craft, and of ordinary prudence, to the height of miracle and Divine revelation. Thus at first, when the vessel had put in at Fair Havens under stress of weather, and Paul dissuades his shipmates from venturing any farther, we are not here to assume any special Divine illumination, but simply the prudent judgment of a man of sound sense, versed from his youth in the dangers of those seas, and who had already been three times shipwrecked in them. Nevertheless, in a man like Paul, this ordinary prudence cannot be separated from a higher insight, for a sound judgment and a pure heart, surrendered to God, gain a delicate poise, which, like the needle, trembles to indices of Providence that are unnoted by the coarse hastiness of a worldly mind. This is the profound truth involved in the Quaker doctrine of the Inner Light, which, though sometimes extended into ludicrous extravagance, has times without number received extraordinary illustration in what are esteemed matters of ordinary life. Julius, therefore, though, in preferring the opinion of the master and the supercargo to that of Paul, he was not guilty of any presumptuous rejection of a Divine message, yet, as the apostle afterwards gently reminds him and his associates, incurred that forfeiture of advantage always implied in the preference of outward and conventional, to intrinsically better claims to be heard.

The worse part, once chosen however, there was nothing occurring during the two miserable weeks or more that followed, in which Paul could have suggested anything that should have superseded the professional expertness of the sailors. He thereore subsides among the ordinary passengers, and remains perfectly quiescent. But when they are all at last in utter extremity, and know themselves to be so, recognising now their rashness in having slighted the counsels of long experience, so that the way is prepared for them to listen to a higher message, then "Paul stood forth in the midst of them," with the elastic ease which belongs to the higher nature relieved of temporary repression, and, to minds in tension under the awe of death, discloses mildly, and therefore easily, the supernatural order which was working for them in the midst of the natural order.

Yet here we see the perfect congruity of the higher with the lower order. The apostle, by disclosing to them the purpose of God for the preservation of every one of them, raises their courage to the point at which despair no longer involves bewildered abandonment of requisite means. But he does not allow them to substitute confidence for skill, but prompts them to the confident use of their skill. Accordingly, when the shipmen, who seem to have been of a baser nature than the others, took advantage of a pretext to try for an escape, Paul admonishes the soldiers and their commander, that the safety promised by God could not be secured without the use of the sailors' knowledge. "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." Here, as so often repeated before, we have the great principle: "When God ordains an end, He ordains the necessary means." God having purposed to save the company, purposed also to use the skill of the seamen and the resolution of the soldiers in carrying out the intended end.

The communication of God, through His angel, to the apostle, had in it nothing of the nature of soothsaying. The contingent events which it foretells are only foretold as involved in the Divine purpose respecting an apostolic career. They are an overplus of God's benevolence, and of His willingness to extend the credit of His messengers. And moreover, although the angel's assurance, given to Paul, that God "had given him all those that sailed

with him," does not absolutely include more than a promise of preservation from the imminent danger, it is probable that it drew the attention of some, perhaps of many, to the Gospel preached by a man thus recognized as standing so near to God, and resulted for many in a greater salvation than that which was directly promised.

As on shipboard Paul rises to the height of revelation, so on land to the height of miracle. And this narrative shows us the fallacy of what is sometimes asserted, and perhaps more often insinuated, that miracles in the first generation of Christianity are merely an imaginative accretion of a pious posterity upon the simple natural fact, that in proportion as we get to the really first sources, they fade away. The narrative of St. Paul's shipwreck is plainly from a first hand. This is an admitted point. Indeed, the narrative, in its unpretending particularity, speaks for itself. Yet here we have miracle and prophecy as distinct as anywhere, and so easily rising out of the natural course of events, and so easily subsiding into it, that you cannot tear them apart. When, therefore, a man like Dr. Davidson says that the narrative is that of a companion of Paul, and has only been touched up here and there by a later hand, to exalt the apostle's fame as a wonder-worker, we all understand what this means. Is it not a conclusion derived from the narrative, in its letter or its tenor, but superimposed upon it by a mind pre-committed to theories which in their root mean this: "When the fullness of the time was come, God did not send forth His Son." This perverse superimposition of an *a priori* falsity is the more ludicrously inapposite here, inasmuch as Paul himself, in words whose genuineness no one calls in question, claims for himself the accomplishment, in an eminent measure, as the expected "signs of an apostle," of "signs and wonders and mighty deeds." He had not discovered it to be a peculiar eminence of Christian wisdom to deny what he both saw around him and experienced in himself, that what is "Nature in Heaven," descending in its central fulness, showed itself, of necessity, as "Miracle upon earth."

Those who are so shy of miracle, for fear it should destroy nature, would do well to study this narrative. The course of nature flows through it tranquilly, and also the course of miracle, without the slightest consciousness of mutual hostility. There is neither spiritual pride nor strained exaltation to be discovered in it. But we may as well make up our minds, and take our position accordingly, that however near we come to the first origins of Christianity, we shall find the natural and the supernatural inextricably intertwined. CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

Andover, Mass.

For the Messenger.

### Our New Members and The Bible.

This glad Easter season witnesses the ingathering of thousands into our churches. With earnest confession and fixed heart our new members enter into the full Christian life. An important question is—What use will these new members make of the Bible? Bunyan represents Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress" as looking oftentimes into the Roll which he carried in his bosom. That roll was the Word of God. Very significant it is, that the immortal Dreamer represents Christian as carrying this Book with him, and very near his heart: for it is a feature of every one in Christ that he dearly loves his Bible.

Have our new members been taught to value their Bibles aright? Do you know that habitual study of the Holy Scriptures is indispensable to a healthy condition of the soul? Learn to daily read this peerless volume, as your only infallible guide through the mazes of earth to the eternal city. In difficulty it will direct you; in trial it will sustain you; in temptation it will strengthen you; in loneliness and depression it will talk with you and cheer you. There is no book like the Bible. If your Bible remains day by day a closed

book do not wonder that you fall into sin and that every right feeling dies out of you.

Make the Bible your daily companion. Seek to make its study interesting. There are many methods of Bible-study. Find out what they are, and try them. The Bible is an interesting Book to those who search for its precious gems and beautiful pictures.

If the Sunday-school is the Church assembled studying and teaching the Word of God, ought not our new members be found in the Sunday-school? Pastors, is there not every reason to urge our new members to be members of the Sunday-school? Old and young alike should be there. Will our new members be Bible students in the Sunday-school? Beth-midrash—"House of Searching"—the ancient Jews called their meeting places. So every congregation in its Sunday school should be a "House of Searching." And thither should all Christians go to enrich their minds and hearts with the Word of God. Our new members and the Bible. May all be Bible readers and true students. The Saviour says—"Search the Scriptures." Reading, Pa. R. W. M.

For The Messenger.

### Notes from Lancaster.

Third and Last Lecture of the Course—Closing Meeting of the Cliosopio Association—Preparations for Commencement, &c.

On Thursday evening, April 28th, Rev. James I. Good, of Philadelphia, delivered the third lecture in the college chapel under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The lecture was on Switzerland and the Rhine, with stereoscopic views, including a running commentary on the history of the Reformed Church as illustrated by the views. It was very kind of Mr. Good to take so much trouble to render this lecture entertaining, as well as instructive, to the students. The lecturer was unavoidably delayed in his preparations, and had to keep the audience waiting a short time, but all felt amply repaid for this by the instruction contained in the lecture. The audience was large notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and Mr. Good may rest assured that a still larger one awaits him if he comes to Lancaster to lecture again at any time.

On the following evening the Cliosopio Society held its closing meeting for the season at the residence of Mr. Jacob Bausman and his son Mr. J. W. B. Bausman on Chestnut street. The attendance of members was large, and quite a number of invited guests was present. The essay was read by Prof. Owens, of Lafayette college, on the movement going on to reform the spelling of our English language according to the phonetic system. Prof. Owens is professor of Greek in Lafayette college, an excellent linguist, and the lecture he gave was highly instructive as well as entertaining. The subject was, indeed, out of the line of topics included in the course for the present year, but on this account it was, perhaps, the more fresh and interesting. Some years ago Prof. Owens delivered the biennial oration before the literary societies of the college. He has made many ardent friends in the college circle at Lancaster and each visit adds to the number. Lafayette and Franklin and Marshall are coming to be more and more closely joined in friendship by the pleasant acts of courtesy from time to time interchanged between them, and it is to be hoped that this friendship, not only with Lafayette, but with the other colleges of the State as well, will be strengthened by the Centennial soon to be celebrated in Franklin and Marshall.

The arrangements for the public celebration in connection with the approaching commencement are being completed. On the 6th of May a meeting of the Committee of the Board on Grounds and Buildings, together with the faculty of the college, is to be held, for the purpose of considering these arrangements. The program of exercises is now nearly ready

and will soon be published. The beauties of the college grounds can receive but little addition in the way of art decoration. The green lawn, the blooming shrubbery, the variegated, rare, and stately trees, planted in former years by the hands of students, all present a scene on the Campus that may well satisfy all lovers of nature-beauty, and which forms a fitting approach to the classic halls of the college. There will be gathered in leafy June, especially on *People's Day*, the largest company of the friends of Franklin and Marshall that has ever been gathered at any of her commencements. The trains running into Lancaster over the different railroads will carry excursions from towns far and near. It is expected that excursions for the day from places within a radius of from seventy to a hundred miles will be provided, so that people may leave home in the morning, spend the day on the Campus, and return home in the evening. Provision will be made for free lunch for all who come, on the Campus, if the weather allows, as well as for the "feast of reason and flow of soul" that is to follow the dinner. Let pastors invite and urge their people to come and give one day to the social enjoyment, and let arrangements be made for as many *class-reunions* as possible. The hospitalities of the city will be free to all who come on that day to do honor to Lancaster's cherished institutions of learning. A historical society has just been organized in the city. The historic interest that has organized this association will appreciate the honors to be paid to the elder root of Franklin and Marshall college, whose planting one hundred years ago drew forth the interest of many of the most eminent and celebrated citizens of our grand old Commonwealth. Franklin college still lives. And after fifty years Marshall, too, sends forth her stately boughs, to shelter in the cooling shade beneath them her returning sons who come to do her honor.

The Provost of the University at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania's eldest institution and patron of liberal culture, will be here to speak in eulogy of Benjamin Franklin, after whose honored name Franklin college, the next eldest (?) college in the State, was called. Presidents and members of the faculties of other colleges in the State, contemporaneous with whom Marshall commenced her career, are expected to rejoice with her in reaching her semi-centennial milestone. Why should not Pennsylvania, the "sleeping giant," awake to the importance of her higher institutions of learning? Though younger in years than those of New England, yet they are moving on to the realization of the hopes and expectations of their founders, and the inheritance bequeathed to them by the exiled Germans, the peaceful Quaker, and the spirited and aggressive Scotch-Irish, bids fair to equal in all respects, if not excel, in its historic meaning and value, the patrimony of the Pilgrim Fathers on the lean soil and bleak hills of New England. REPORTER.

For the Messenger.

### Harbor Missions.

[Report for March and April.]

To Rev. J. A. Peters, President of the Board of Home Missions, General Synod:—Why ought we to do something for the Immigrants who are cast upon our shores? Because a feeling of humanity moves us to do so. "*Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto.*" In March last the emigrant ship Scotia was wrecked on our coast near New York. The distress these poor immigrants have to go through baffles description. On leaving Europe they had been wrecked already by a frigate sinking their ship. They had to flee for their lives from the sinking vessel, and were taken back to Naples where they had to wait a week for the next ship. On board of the ship they suffered from famine, and the very water for drinking they had to buy. When, at last they neared our coast, in the night, and in happy dreams about "the land of plenty," they were suddenly knocked out of their berths by the shock



of the stranding ship. Who would have thought that the same poor crew would suffer a second shipwreck on the same journey! They were finally rescued and brought to the beach. But what sort of a rescue? Tender women and children, thinly clad, from the land of eternal spring (Italy), turned ashore on the barren coast of Long Island, with no sheltering roof, during an American blizzard. I am sure there was no human soul who saw these unfortunate creatures, who had not a heart full of pity and a hand full of bread for these poor people.

We ought to do something for these immigrants who are cast on our shores, because we see how much other denominations are doing for them. The Roman Catholic newspapers are publishing, at present, an appeal to all Catholics in America to celebrate an anniversary of Pope Leo XIII, by collecting money for the establishment of a Roman Catholic Emigrant House in New York. This plan was started at the meeting of the Catholic Synod at Chicago.

We ought to do something for our immigrants, because immigration assumes in this present year immense proportions. We had an unusual influx of immigrants during the present week. Life and commotion unheard of prevailed at the landing-place of New York; 12,454 immigrants were landed during one week recently. It is the population of a goodly town. If immigration was to continue at the same ratio during the twelve months, we could say that we had gained fifty new cities during the year. On the 17th of April the steamship Bourgogne, from Havre, brought 918 emigrants; on the 18th, the Hamonia, from Hamburg, 564; the Rhaetia, from Hamburg, 579; the Polynesia, from Hamburg, 318; on the 19th, Fulda, from Bremen, 538; on the 21st, Westmoreland, from Antwerp, 1056; on the 23d, the Saale, from Bremen, 409. Castle Garden was crowded to such an excess sometimes, that people could scarcely move, and, during one night, 1500 passengers had to sleep in this caravansary on the floor and on hard benches. How desirable would be the establishment of a Christian home of the Reformed Churches, where we could receive these strangers, and where we could make them feel at home and welcome.

We ought to do something for our immigrants, because the Bible tells us, what people did for their immigrants in the remotest times of antiquity. Jacob is a good example of an emigrant. In our times how many leave their native land, where penury and famine are wide-spread, to seek food and a home in this land of plenty! "And Joseph came and told Pharaoh, and said: My father and brethren are come out of the land of Canaan and behold they are in the land of Goshen (land of flowers)." What a hearty welcome they receive! The aged and infirm father is tenderly cared for, and the brethren have tracts of land given them for their cattle, what we would call "ranches." They were stock raisers. That they were industrious and faithful workers we are led to believe. They proved a blessing and not a pest to the new country. Many of the Egyptians, no doubt, opposed this immigration of foreigners; looked down upon them as a low, uncultivated set, abhorred partly, because they ate the sheep and ox, which were sacred to the Egyptians, and besides most of the shepherds they had seen, were a sort of roving banditti, and their shepherd kings had not left the best impression upon the people. Pharaoh shows great tact in saying to Joseph: "If thou knowest any men of activity among them, then make them rulers over my cattle," by which means he desired kindly to give them a position among the natives and protect them from the insults, which even to this day foreigners are often subject to. They escaped war, and famine, and spiritual ruin by their emigration. The faculties of their mind were developed in this new land of culture, and their spiritual life was nourished. They were in the world, but not of the world. So it was with the Pilgrim Fathers. They did not leave God behind when they came to this new country. And we trust that there are also many of our emigrants of the same spirit. On an old tombstone of one of the great masters in Germany is the word "Emigravit." Yes, there is not only an emigration going on between Europe and this country but between earth and heaven.

"I am but a stranger here,  
Heaven is my home."

May the many good and affectionate children who love and honor their parents, who do all they can to soothe their declining years receive the blessing. How many an old man and woman leave their old home, travel thousands of miles to see once more their beloved children who are as eager to have them as Joseph was to have his father. Gen. 47: 1-12.

And now in conclusion, I beg to say, that by the grace of God, I was able during these two months again to attend to the various work of this mission, distributing tracts and lists of our pastors among the arriving immigrants, conversing with them concerning our Church and advising them to join our congregations; helping them in their temporal affairs, distributing food and clothing among destitute immigrants, waiting on sick immigrants and relieving immigrants in distress as well as meeting such immigrants as had been recommended to us, providing for them at New York and expediting them on their journey. I also attended to the various claims made on me by

brethren in the States concerning business of theirs at New York. C. H. EBERT.  
New York, April 26, 1887.

For The Messenger.

### Missionary Notes.

By Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Superintendent of Missions.

#### A Good Idea.

An experienced pastor, a member of the Board of Missions, says:

"I think a special effort should be made to get the *Missionary Herald* into every Sunday-school in our three English Eastern Synods. That is the only way to get it into the families. When the paper is given out in the school, let the pastor call the attention of the congregation to them and they will be read."

Surely this is a good plan. The *Herald* has much in it that will interest boys and girls, and as a rule more than half our scholars are old enough to find it useful to them. The articles are short and much information is given. The teacher can make good use of the *Herald* in directing the missionary interest of the class.

#### Shall They be Sent?

One of our most successful mini-ter, nearly twenty-five years in the ministry, is so impressed by the great call that comes to us from the West, that he writes: "Sometimes I think I must leave my present charge and enter the mission work in some western city."

Another brother, now engaged in educational work, lately said after a missionary meeting: "I feel as if I should drop my work here and answer these loud calls from Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska."

These good men can be sent only in case the Church gives more largely so that the Board can safely promise them support.

#### At Weissport and Lehighton.

These are twin towns, separated only by the Lehigh River, about twenty miles above Allentown. At the former place our people are served by Rev. J. E. Freeman; at the latter by Rev. G. W. Stibitz.

I spent April 17th at the former place, a town of less than four hundred, having two hotels and three saloons (selling much on Sunday) and two churches.

It was the Reformed day in the Union church, and a communion service. In East Pennsylvania a stranger sees much that is new. The churches often are immense, with great galleries and high pulpits, a strong organ and large audiences. The old sit below and the younger men and boys above. At the Lord's Table the men came first, then the women. The women drawing near each makes her courtesy. As we entered all again reverently bowed before leaving the altar. The men do not. At the preparatory service all around standing answer yes to the questions asked by the pastor, after the impressive old Palatinate custom.

Here at Weissport two collections are held at the communion service: the first for congregational expenses, the second for missions. In some congregations the latter is held at the door, as the people pass out after service. The Germans communed in the morning and the English in the evening. I talked missions to an attentive audience on Saturday evening, and again on Sunday evening and scattered some *Missionary Herald*s. A missionary society four years old deserves praise for its work. It gives more than the whole congregation besides, because it gives systematically.

I spent April 24th at Lehighton. Morning, afternoon and evening I spoke on missions, in the afternoon to the Sunday-school! No collection was held, but on Monday a hasty canvass was made under the guidance and encouragement of the pastor, Rev. G. W. Stibitz, and a fair sum was cheerfully given, showing that the people had not listened in vain. As in many other congregations, their interest in mission work is growing and the young are in training for future usefulness. ("This, a hundred years ago, was a Moravian settlement," said pastor Stibitz, on our way to the train. "It was in the day of Indian cruelty, and the red men fell upon these harmless people, murdered them, burned their homes and destroyed their community.")

#### Nineteenth Annual Sessions of Eastern Ohio Classis.

Eastern Ohio Classis met at Carrollton, Ohio, April 14th, 1887, at 7:30 P.M.

The retiring President, Rev. G. W. Henning, preached the opening sermon from 2d Cor., 2: 16. Rev. J. H. Bomberger was elected President, Rev. R. Keller, Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. I. S. Hahn, Treasurer. The Stated Clerk was continued.

The parochial reports, as usual, were a mixture of sunshine and shadow; but upon the whole they were all pervaded by an encouraging and hopeful spirit. It was noticed that through the work of reconstruction during the last classical year, the pastoral charges have increased in number. More changes of the same kind will no doubt take place during the present year.

The various references and recommendations of Synod were all considered and adopted.

Rev. Prof. E. R. Williard of Tiffin, Ohio, was present as an advisory member. He presented the claims of our educational interests before the Classis and the Carrollton congregation. He also presented the Christian greetings of Rev. Dr. J. H.

Good of the Theological Seminary, who, was in such ill health as to be unable to attend to his classes in the seminary. A resolution tendering to the doctor the Christian sympathy of Classis was unanimously adopted.

The pastors of the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and M. E. churches mingled freely with us during our sessions. Their pulpits were occupied by different brethren of Classis on Sunday morning and evening.

The religious services in the Reformed Church during the sessions of Classis were largely attended by the membership and the citizens of the town.

The following were elected as delegates to the General Synod, Akron, Ohio: Revs. J. J. Leberman and J. M. Kendig, and Elders Robert Bell and J. E. Lane as delegates *primarily*; Revs. R. B. Reichard, R. Keller, and Elders John Williard, L. W. Raver as delegates *secundum*.

An adjourned meeting of Cla's will be held at Osnaburg, Stark Co., Ohio, in connection with the Sunday-school convention.

The next annual meeting will be held in the old Springfield church of the Springfield charge, on the first Thursday evening after full moon in May, 1888.

Following is a statistical summary of Classis: Ministers, 14; congregations, 27; members, 2,857; baptisms, infants, 104, adults, 42; by certificate, 65; communion, 2,389; dismissed, 84; deaths, 52; Sunday-school scholars, 2,534; contributions for benevolence, \$1,069; for congregational purposes, \$6,823.

R. B. REICHARD, Stated Clerk.

### Family Reading.

#### "Too Many of We."

CAROLINE B. LEROW.

"Mamma, is there too many of we?"

The little girl asked with a sigh.

"Perhaps you wouldn't be tired, you see, if a few of our child could die."

She was only three years old—the one

Who spoke in that strange, sad way,

As she saw her mother's impatient frown

At the children's boisterous play.

There were half-a-dozen who round her stood,

And the mother was sick and poor,

Worn out with the care of the noisy brood

And the fight with the wolf at the door.

For a smile or a kiss, no time, no place;

For the little one, last of all;

And the shadow that darkened the mother's face

O'er the young life seemed to fall.

More thoughtful than any, she felt more care,

And pondered its childish way

How to lighten the burden she could not share,

Growing heavier day by day.

Only a week; and the little Claire

In her tiny white tundle-bed

Lay with blue eyes closed, and the sunny hair

Cut close from the golden head.

"Don't cry," she said—and the words were low,

Feeling tears that she could not see—

"You won't have to work and be tired so

When there ain't so many of we."

But the dear little daughter who went away

From the home that for once was stilled,

Showed the mother's heart, from that dreary day,

What a place she had always filled.

—Woman's Journal.

#### Grinding the Diamond.

The poor sufferer lay in severe pain on her bed. It was really twenty years since she had known a well day. More than half that time since she had walked a step; and nearly two years since she had sat up. Her limbs were jerked by spasms; her back had deep sores on it from lying so long; and whenever one was relieved by a new position of the body, another would be made. She never complained, and the cheerfulness with which she endured all this from day to day, and from year to year, was a matter of amazement to all. Her friends who saw the Bible always lying near her knew well from what spring she drew water. They all said it was one of the darkest providences they ever witnessed.

One night as the sufferer lay sleepless from terrible pain, she began to look back upon the past. What a wreck life seemed, dating from her bright school-days! What mystery that she must be so helpless and such a sufferer, while her school-companions could walk and move and act and enjoy life! What was the object of her heavenly Father in putting her into this slow, hot, long-continued furnace? As she lay there thus communing with herself the room seemed suddenly to fill with light, and a beautiful form seemed to bend over her. His face was gentle and full of pity. She was not at all frightened, nor deemed it strange that He was there, though she was aware that she never saw Him before. "Daughter of sorrow," said he, in a voice soft as the zephyr that first rocks the rose on its stem, "art thou impatient?" "No; but I am full of pain, and I have been so long a sufferer that I see no end to it, nor can I see why I must suffer thus. I know that I am a sinner, but I have hoped that Christ's sufferings, and not mine, would save me. O! why does God deal thus with me?"

"Come with me, daughter, and I will show thee."

"But I cannot walk."

"Trus, true! There, gently, gently!"

He tenderly took her up in his arms and carried her away, far away, over land and water, till he set her down in a far-off city, and in the midst of a large workshop. The room was full of windows, and the workmen seemed to be near the light, each with his own tools, all so intent upon their work that they neither noticed the new-comer nor spoke to one another. They seemed to have small brown pebbles which they were grinding, shaping, and polishing. Her guide pointed her to one who seemed to be most earnestly at work. He held a half-polished pebble, which was now seen to be a diamond, in a pair of strong iron pinchers. He seemed to grasp the little thing as if he would crush it, and to hold it on the rough stone without mercy. The stone whirled and the dust flew, and the jewel grew smaller and lighter. Ever and anon he would stop, hold it up to the light and examine it carefully.

"Workman," said the sufferer, "will you please tell me why you bear on and grind the jewel so hard?"

"I want to grind off every flaw and crack in it."

"But don't you waste it?"

"Yes; but what is left is worth so much the more. The fact is, this diamond, if it will bear the wheel enough, is to occupy a very important place in the crown we are making up for our king. We take much more pains with such. We have to grind and polish them a great while, but when they are done they are very beautiful. The king was here yesterday, and was much pleased with our work, wanted this jewel in particular should be ground and polished a great deal. So you see how hard I hold it down on this stone. And see! there is not a crack or flaw in it. What a beauty it will be!"

Gently, gently the Guide lifted the poor sufferer, and again laid her on her own bed of pain.

"Daughter of sorrow, dost thou understand the vision?"

"O, yes; but may I ask you one question?"

"Certainly."

"Were you sent to show me all this?"

"Assuredly."

"O, may I take to myself the consolation that I am a diamond, and am now in the hands of the strong man who is polishing it for the great King?"

"Daughter of sorrow, thou mayest have that consolation; and every pang of suffering shall be like a flash of lightning in a dark night revealing eternity to thee; and hereafter thou shalt 'run without weariness, and walk without faintness,' and sing with those that have come out of great tribulation."—Rev. John Todd, D. D.

#### Home Happiness.

Probably nineteen-twentieths of the happiness you will ever have you will get at home. The independence that comes to a man when his work is over, and he feels that he has run out of the storm into the quiet harbor of home, where he can rest in peace with his family, is something real. It does not make much difference whether you own your house or have one little room in that house, you can make that little room a home to you. You can people it with such moods, you can turn to it with such sweet fancies, that it will be fairly luminous with their presence, and will be to you the very perfection of a home. Against this home none of you should ever transgress. You should always treat each other with courtesy. It is often not so difficult to love a person as it is to be courteous to him. Courtesy is of greater value and a more royal grace than some people seem to think. If you will but be courteous to each other, you will soon learn to love each other more wisely, profoundly, not to say lastingly, than you ever did before.—Exchange.

#### Dressmaking at Home.

A few suggestions in regard to making one's own dresses may be of use to many readers of the *Dorcas*, as it costs nearly as much to get a dress made fashionably as it does to buy the material, and an ingenious lady who knows something of sewing can thus save herself much expense.

In the first place, you need a good tape measure and a tracing wheel, and I am sure any one who spends 25 or 30 cents for a tracing wheel will never regret it, for with it any pattern can be traced without injuring the fabric.

Next, you need good patterns, one being required for the skirt, as well as one for waist and sleeves. A walking skirt pattern can be purchased of any of the dealers in these articles for a small sum. Measure the length of your skirt from the waist line to the floor in the front, on the side, and at the back. Make it two inches less in front and at the side, and one inch less in the back. It is best to be particular about taking the measure, as some skirts I have known to be two or three inches longer on the side than either front or back, and all must have noticed skirts that have hung some longer in front, or on the side. The reason of all this is because the skirt is cut without a pattern, or the side goes are bias. As a friend once said to me, "Why, that skirt isn't cut on the true bias." After taking your skirt measure, lay the pattern on your lining and make it correspond with your measures, cutting one

inch longer than the right measure to allow for seams, etc. If your measures are longer than the pattern, lengthen equally at top and bottom, and if shorter, run your tracing wheel through the pattern corresponding with your measures, shortening only at the bottom. It never pays to make a good dress over an old lining. Undressed cambric of a slate color is the most satisfactory material for the skirt, using for stiffening at the bottom a strip of corded crotoline six inches wide, and over this a four-inch facing of alpaca.

Some people have boasted that they could make a dress in one day; but such rapidity loses in effect, for the dress would appear old in about the same length of time. Commence sewing up your skirt at the bottom, letting all the unevenness come out at the top, so that when your braid is on (which must always be shrunk by wetting and drying before putting on) you can measure your skirt correctly and then fold and baste it at the top to correspond with your measures.

As to trimming: For a side-pleating or a single box pleating, take three times the width of the skirt; double box pleating, four times, and a gathered ruff, one and a quarter times the width. It takes from four to five yards to make a plain skirt for a medium sized person, and from fifteen to twenty yards single width for a dress and trimmings. For double width goods, of course, not as many yards are needed—a little more, however, than half of the quantity required for single width.

A good way to arrange the draperies, if you have no one to stand as model, is to hang a hoop skirt in a door-way, and when you have finished your dress skirt, put it over the hoops, and then from a picture or dress you have seen, you can, by experimenting a few times, make a drapery which will be a surprise to yourself. Pin the loopings fast to the skirt, so that when you take it off you can fasten with a needle and thread.

The waist is the most particular part of the dress. Unless that fits nicely the whole effect is spoiled, and countless dresses are ruined even by dressmakers who consider themselves competent. No two figures are exactly alike; therefore it is useless to take some patterns you can borrow of a friend for economy's sake, for should the bust and waist measure of two persons be the same, that does not prove that the length of waist, shoulder and arm's eye will also be. But taking for granted that you have a good waist pattern, the next most important thing is the lining. Some people think if the outside is only right it makes no difference what the lining may be—a piece of calico, muslin or most anything will do, and I have known of some who have used paper cambric. The nicer the material the more particular one ought to be about the lining. Twilled silk (which is sold on purpose for linings) is the best for a nice dress. Next to that, is fine English silesia; but never use drilling or jean that is so commonly sold for this purpose, unless it may be for a calico dress, and then common silesia is better. It may cost one or two cents more per yard, but it is wiser. The sleeves should be lined the same as the waist, they wear much better. Lay your lining out double on a table and pin your patterns on *crosswise* of the material, as it will not stretch a particle if used in this way and the waist will always retain its shape, then take your tracing wheel and run through the pattern on the lining where the seams are to be sewed. When you remove the pattern, pin the two pieces of the lining together, so they do not get out of place; then fold your goods with either the right or the wrong sides together (and look well to see if there is an up or down to it either in the figure or nap), and pin on your lining just as you left it pinned together. Cut out the material like the lining (but lengthwise of the goods), and then you are ready for basting. Separate the pieces and take either the back or front of the material and lay on a lap-board or low table, with the wrong side up. Lay the corresponding piece of lining on the material and baste (following out of your tracing marks) with stitches from a half inch to three quarters in length. Much depends upon basting. Some dressmakers say more depends on good basting than on anything else. From about three inches above the waist line commence to lay the lining, and full it three quarters of an inch to the waist line. This may seem strange, but it prevents small wrinkles around the waist. Baste your waist together with No. 36 black cotton. Cut your darts open before basting up. Try on first with the seams outside, as it is more convenient to make alterations if any are needed. If it fits all right, pull out the white or first bastings (as it is easier to get them out before the waist is stitched). Cut every seam at the waist line nearly as far in as it is sewed. Press all of the seams open. Face the button-hole side with a piece of silk (you can save odd and half-worn pieces for that). The button-holes work much easier and wear better. When you get a sleeve pattern that fits your arm, keep it. Fashion does not necessitate a new sleeve pattern with every dress, but the sleeve needs to be fitted as well as the waist. It is impossible to get rid of all the fullness in the back of the sleeve, unless it is tight-fitting. Your shoulder seam should come to the tip of your shoulder always. Measure the length of your elbow (as well as the length of your arm) and cut your sleeve accordingly, as there is a great deal of difference in the length of people's elbows. In putting a sleeve together, baste the inside seam first and lay the sleeve out smoothly, fold over the upper side, and pin the back



seam together before basting, so as to be sure it is straight and smooth. If your sleeve draws in any way, it will not fit well. In fitting a sleeve, place the arm straight at the side, draw on the sleeve and fasten with a pin at the shoulder seam and pin it all around the arm-hole, then fold the arm up and back again until the sleeve looks smooth and feels comfortable. The upper side should be just a little full, unless the shoulders slope very much, but the under part must be as scant as possible. The seams in the sleeve should be under just far enough to be out of sight.—*The Dorcas Magazine.*

### Jacob's Well.

This is one of the spots in Palestine whereof all tradition concurs as to its identity. This makes it venerable. And now we are looking down into the well at which Joseph so often watered the flocks of his father Jacob. The top has been partly arched over, covering a little space around what we call the "curb" of the well. The dragoon gave his strong arm, and let me over this upper and outward rim, and down a few feet to a point where I got a nearer view of the depth below. Explorers who have measured it have found it over a hundred feet deep, but part of this has been filled up with stones have been cast into it. But how came Jacob to dig such a well? is a question often asked. He was close to the Vale of Shechem, which is full of streams. What need of boring a hundred feet through the solid rock to what a mile or two distant was running away in exhaustless abundance? The answer is, that neighbors are not always friends; that the inhabitants of the towns and the shepherds of the plains had but little to do with each other, and even might be in open feud. In Christ's time "the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans," and seventeen hundred years before the progenitor of the Hebrew race may have been to them a stranger and an alien. This people of the Shechem might be friendly to day, enemies to-morrow; and though they might have water flowing through their city they might at any moment shut it off from him. With all his flocks and herds he could not be dependent on such an uncertain supply. And so he dug his well, "and drank therefrom himself and his children and his cattle." The woman of Samaria, who came here to draw water, had probably been out on the plain tending the flocks, and at the sixth hour (noon) had no other spring to go to but Jacob's well. But the chief interest of this spot is, that one greater than Jacob or Joseph has been here. On this very ground, sitting where we now sit, our Saviour sat and talked with that woman of Samaria, revealing to her astonished eyes that in the worship of God the place matters little; that "neither in this mountain," looking up to Gerizim which was above Him, "nor yet at Jerusalem," shall men "worship the Father," for that "God is a Spirit, and they that worship must worship in spirit and in truth."—*H. M. Field, D. D.*

Our grand business in life is not to see what dimly lies at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—*Carlyle.*

## Youth's Department.

### An April Shower and Sunshine.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

Only a little cloud that came  
One merry, sunny day,  
And hid the light from childish eyes,  
And drove the fun from play.  
Some hasty words, a frown, a blow!  
Two little mates apart,  
Two little consciences which laid  
A stone on each sore heart,  
The skies were blue, the sunbeams glad  
Up in the sky above,  
But down below how dark it grew!  
And all for lack of love;  
From Robbie's eyes the rain fell fast,  
An "April shower," you know,  
While Tommy thought he "didn't care"  
For hurting Robbie so.  
But all the while that little stone  
Upon his heart kept weighing,  
And made him feel as tho' all fun  
Had vanished from his playing,  
Along came little "Sunshine," with  
Her little heart and eyes  
As full of love and pity as  
Were sunbeams in the skies.  
To Robbie went the comforter,  
And whispered in his ear,  
"No matter who began it, Rob,  
Just go and tell him, dear,  
That you are sorry, and perhaps  
Tom will be sorry, too.  
And that, I think, will cure your hand,  
I'd go, if I were you."  
Did Robbie take the good advice  
His gentle sister gave?  
And lift his stone from off his heart,  
Its further pain to save?  
I think he did, for presently  
The cloud had passed away  
And back again the sunshine came  
To make a merry day.  
—*The Churchman.*

### Sneered At.

"It's a shame and disgrace to the graduating class that any one of us should be dressed so shabbily!" said Edith Linton to a group of girls who were discussing the closing exercises of Lester Seminary, now near at hand. "Of course it reflects on us to have a poor nobody with us."

"Particularly since that poor nobody is to recite the valedictory poem," laughed good-natured Bessie Long. "If we would keep her in a corner, or draw attention from her by our own better appearance, she might be overlooked; but if she is shabby she will be conspicuously shabby that night."

"When people can't dress their children as they ought, they have no right to send them to a school like this," said Edith.

"Oh, I've heard Alga Rivers say her uncle in California pays her school-bills," one of the girls answered. "She says her father is too poor to send her here, and she's going out as a teacher next year."

"Why don't her uncle in California give her decent clothes, then?" Edith said. "It's an insult to every scholar in the school to send a beggar here, where the first families in the country send their daughters. Here's Blanche Armstrong. Blanche, we're discussing Alga Rivers's dress. You sit next to her. How shall you like your elegant white silk grenadine to be cheapened by her coarse white muslin?"

Blanche Armstrong was an heiress, and a leader among the girls. She was not quick in her studies and was very indolent, but she was not purse-proud, and she had very generous instincts. She thought little of the money which was profusely lavished on her, but a great deal of the talent and genius which her money could not buy. Of late she had given great dissatisfaction to some of her companions by seeking the society of Alga Rivers.

"How would I like it?" she answered, in her slow way. "Well, I'd like it better if the scholarship covered by the coarse white muslin could be communicated by contact to the white silk grenadine. If I could have written that valedictory poem I'd be willing to make a bonfire of my wardrobe and go in coarse serge, at least for awhile."

"Oh, my! What noble sentiments!" sneered Edith. "Now, for my part, I must confess that I think to dress well is as necessary to make a lady as her birth, or manners, or anything else."

"Oh, but Alga's dress is so awful coarse," Blanche! cried Susy Randolph. "It's a muslin, just as coarse as lining, and is made perfectly plain: not a ruffle or flounce on the skirt, nor a shred of lace on the neck. Nothing but a narrow frill of the muslin. Why, it's so shabby one of our servants would be ashamed to wear it!"

"You know," said a gentle-looking girl, "Alga's mother used to be a lady. Oh, I don't mean she isn't a lady now, but she used to be rich; and, poor as she is, she will not let Alga wear imitation lace or jewelry. She says it's vulgar, and that a clean, plain, white muslin, no matter how coarse, is in better taste than any imitation."

"She's right!" Blanche said, rousing up to animation. "With Alga's fine figure and face, she can stand the severest simplicity. I only wish I could, for I'm disgusted with finery."

"I'd like to see you forced to wear Alga's dresses for awhile!" Edith cried. "I don't think we'd hear anything more about simplicity."

Blanche seldom took the trouble to argue any question with her companions. She did not answer, but sauntered with her usual languid step to the extreme end of the playground. A girl sitting on a bench under the shade of a tree, with dark hair cut short like a boy's, and bright, eager gray eyes, was reading intently in a large book she held on her knee.

"I've come here for quiet, Alga," Blanche said, throwing herself on the grass. "The girls are chattering like so many magpies over there, and they've given me a headache."

Alga pushed up her short hair with an impatient, boyish gesture.

"Chatter, yes! I believe you, especially when dress is the subject. Of course, they've been discussing my coarse, mean muslin. That will give them enough to talk about until the end of the session. Don't deny it, Blanche. I know my dress was the topic."

"Why should I deny it?" Blanche said, quietly. "You are above such things as dress, I am sure, and you can afford to be indifferent to their foolish talk—you who have so much else to think of."

"But I do mind it!" the girl cried, vehemently. "It hurts me to the very quick. I don't mind telling you this, Blanche, for I believe you're my friend; but, do you know, I'd willingly give up most of the prizes I expect to be decently dressed, and know that dunce, Edith Linton, wouldn't be able to sneer at me. Oh, of course, I'm ashamed to feel so, and I see you're ashamed of me for saying it, but it's a truth, nevertheless."

Blanche sat almost astounded at this revelation. She had believed that people who possessed talent lived habitually in lofty regions, where such petty things as dress never intruded. It was the first time her friend had ever spoken of her personal feelings in such matters, and she was confounded at the revelation.

"I never thought—I never dreamed you were hurt by such things!" she stammered.

"Why, they are constant pin-pricks, and often make me cross and irritable. I shall be glad to get away from here; but then, I suppose I shall be obliged to endure the same vexation wherever I go. Of one thing I am certain: a poor teacher won't be expected to dress like rich people!" she added, bitterly.

"We're such intimate friends, you know," Blanche said, hesitatingly, "and we are about the same size. Now, why can't you wear one of my dresses that evening?"

Alga put her hands over her friend's mouth. "Don't say any more, Blanche. I know I'm very foolish, but my dear mother has given me some lessons of independence that I can't forget. My dear, I don't think it would mend matters for me to show myself ashamed of my clothes by flaunting in borrowed finery. I only wish poor mamma had been able to get me a few yards of lace; a muslin frill looks so cheap and dowdy. You see I'm cursed with a taste for delicate toilet accessories."

"I wish you'd let me help you," Blanche sighed.

"You do help me!" Alga cried, throwing her arms around her friend's neck. "Your friendship gives me a better opinion of girls, and helps my better nature; but you shan't help my frivolous, groveling tastes. It's all our own, Blanche," raising her bright face, where not a shadow remained. "My dark hour has passed. I had become demoralized by dress talk and spitefulness, but I've awakened to my mercies, as good old Mammy Dinah used to say. It's among my 'mercies' that kind Uncle John has given me a good education, and my grumbling is over until I get back home and begin to practice the 'minor economies,' as old Professor Allen calls them."

This was brave talk, but Blanche, who was a silent observer, and in a little way a philosopher, noticed that as the eventful day drew near Alga grew very grave, and was often foolishly irritable. If by chance she came upon a little knot of girls discussing dress, she would turn from them with a flushed face; her sharp wit was unsparingly used on her companions, and, of course inspired in them a feeling of intense dislike. They whispered to each other that she was so cross and envious that they hated the very sight of her, and hoped she would lose the prizes.

She did not, however. She took them with a defiant air, so unlike her usual calm dignity, that her teachers stared with surprise. A few hours before the evening exercises Blanche, who was alone with her, said, "You are not yourself, Alga. What is the matter with you? You are so nervous I'm almost afraid you will break down this evening."

"I shouldn't be surprised if I did," she answered, gloomily. "When I am angry I lose my memory, and if I forget a word of my poem I'm sure then to become so confused that I shall make a failure. Oh, you don't know all I have undergone—the hidden taunts and insults that have met me at every turn. To-day I got a caricature of myself in the cheap muslin I am to wear. A frightful thing, with a hideous motto that I won't repeat. Do you know, Blanche, I've a great mind to go to bed and say 'I'm too ill to appear. I've lost all courage.'"

"You must not do that, in justice to yourself and your friends," Blanche said, gently. "Your uncle will be grieved, and I shall be so mortified that I shall not dare to raise my head. Think of your mother, too, and forget all these annoyances."

"I'll try," Alga said, with a faint smile; "I certainly am nervous, from over-study, I suppose, or I shouldn't be in such a frame of mind. Blanche, you don't know what it is to feel that you are so disliked that your schoolmates are all watching

eagerly to see you fail, and if you do they rejoice. If I could only forget them."

Toward night the graduating class appeared, dazzling in their embroidered muslins and grenadines made in the most fashionable manner.

"How do you like my dress?" "Oh, it's perfectly lovely!" "What a stylish fit!" "How beautifully your hair is dressed!" "What exquisite flowers!" were whispers heard on every side.

Carrying her head very high, a hot flush on her cheeks, Alga entered the room. She did not know that her coarse muslin fitted her perfectly, and in the absence of all trimmings showed off the lines of her fine figure to the utmost advantage.

It seemed taller and finer for the classic simplicity. It suited her style, and with a pang, Edith Linton recognized the fact. But she did her malicious best. She threw as much contempt in her glance at the despised muslin as her eyes could express, and gathered up her costly lace flounces as if she was afraid the muslin might touch them.

"Where on earth is Blanche?" she cried, affectedly. "O girls, I'm just dying to see that lovely dress she received from Paris! It's an elegant costume—gloves, fan, shoes to match. Here she comes now. Oh, good gracious!"

These exclamations drew all eyes to Blanche. Where was the magnificent toilette? A plain white muslin, made very much like Alga's, neither flounces, lace, ribbons, nor even a breastpin, but a white rose at her neck standing in lieu of one.

"It's a Cinderella reversed, isn't it, girls?" she said, smiling. "I was so disgusted with my finery I wanted a change, and I thought Alga's dress looked so nice. But I've surprised her as much as anybody, I see," crossing over to Alga and taking her hand. "I only wish I looked half as well as you look, dear," she said, looking at her with frank admiration. "We're such plain birds we shall, I think, be obliged to keep together to-night, and I am glad of it."

It was as much as Alga could do to keep from bursting into tears.

"I know what you've done this for, you dear, noble girl," she whispered, her eyes shining through repressed tears. "Yes, and you shan't make this sacrifice for nothing. Do you think I could fail with you before me? I'll do my best, for you've made me forget my own foolishness and the petty malice of the other girls."

She did her best, and her best was very good, indeed. Her poem was greeted with applause, and Blanche heard more than one person ask eager questions about that handsome girl who repeated the valedictory poem so exquisitely. "Such simplicity of dress—actually classic, you know."

Blanche and Alga were close friends through life. Some years afterward, when one day they were talking over their old school-life, Alga said: "If it hadn't been for that kind act of yours, Blanche, I don't know what would have become of me. I was so bit er at that wretched little Edith and the others that I did not care what became of me. To be sure, it was foolish and wrong, but I could not help it. When you restored my faith in others you restored me to myself. I've never forgotten the lesson."

"I learned one, too," Blanche said, laughing. "I found that the simpler the dress, if it only fits well, the more it is admired, by gentlemen, at least; I don't answer for ladies. You are able now to wear what you choose, but I have never seen you look half as well as in that coarse, plain muslin."

"I keep it as an heirloom," Alga said, with her old impetuosity. "When I married I told my husband the story, and when my children are older, if I ever see them embittered against any one, they shall hear how silly their mother was, and what a wise, good friend she was blessed with. Ah, Blanche, was there another girl in the world who would be willing to sacrifice an exquisite toilette just to do an act like that?"—*Marie B. Williams, in The Youth's Companion.*

### A Story of a Kiss.

A Circassian was walking along one road and a woman along another. The roads finally united into one, and reaching the point of junction at the same time, they walked on together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back; in one hand he held the legs of a live chicken; in the other a cane, and he was leading a goat. They neared a dark ravine. Said the woman:

"I am afraid of going through that

ravine with you; it is a lonely place, and you might overpower me and kiss me by force."

Said the man: "How can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand, a live chicken in the other and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied hand and foot."

"Yes," replied the woman, "but if you should stick your cane in the ground and tie your goat to it, and turn the kettle bottom side up, and put the chicken under it, then you might wickedly kiss me in spite of my resistance."

"Success to thy ingenuity, O woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself, "I should never have thought of this or similar expedients."

And when he came to the ravine he stuck his cane into the ground, and tied the goat to it, and gave the chicken to the woman, saying: "Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat," and then—so runs the legend—lowering the kettle from his shoulders, he put the fowl under it and wickedly kissed the woman as she was afraid he would.

### God is There Too.

Nurse came in and found Bessie wide awake, lying very still in her little bed.

"All alone in the dark," said nurse, "and not afraid at all, Bessie, are you?"

"No, indeed," answered Bessie, "for I ain't all alone. God is here; and I look out of the window and see the stars, and God seems to me looking down with all His eyes, nurse."

"To be sure," said the nurse; "but God up in the sky is a great way off."

"No," spoke Bessie; "God is here, too, because He seems sometimes hugging me to His heart; then I am so happy."

Oh, how sweet to feel God near—to be resting on His bosom, like a little child in its father's arms! This is the blessed privilege of a believing child.—*Child's Delight.*

## Pleasantries.

"Mother, have I got any children?" asked little Johnny Fizzletop. "Why, no, child; what put that into your head?"

*You read in the Bible about children's children. That's what put it into my head.*

Grandma: "Johnny, I have discovered that you have taken more maple sugar than I gave you." Johnny: "Yes, grandma; I've been making believe there was another little boy spending the day with me."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

At a negro wedding when the words "love, honor and obey" were reached the groom interrupted the preacher and said: "Read dat again, sah; read it wunce mo', so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity ob de meanin'; I've been married befo'."

Mrs. Youngbride Honeymoon (to husband, who is a railroad president)—And are you sure you will always, always love me more than you will any one else? Mr. Honeymoon (absently)—Impossible to say. You see, it is very doubtful whether the Interstate law will allow me to make any discriminations.

A prominent Kentucky lawyer is noted for the size of his feet. He is not at all sensitive about them, however. He has himself named his shoes after two Ohio River steam-boats and when he gets up in the morning calls over the boy who does his boot-black: "Jim, bring me 'The Indianola' and then go back and bring me 'The Pride of the West.'"

A reporter of this paper witnessed a fine burst of speed yesterday while returning from the funeral of the wife of our estimable fellow-townsmen, Judge Jaybird. Sandy Harrigan, the driver of the hearse, attempted to throw a little dust on the Judge, when the afflicted and grief-stricken widower pulled out of the ditch with his fine bay horse, Three Spot, and easily passed the outfit.—*Haystack (Tex.) Prairiefire.*

"Prisoner," said a Nevada judge, "what have you to say to this indictment; are you guilty or not guilty?" "Before I answer the question, judge, I'd like to ask your honor if this little spectacled dude is all the lawyer I've got." "That is Mr. Ferguson, sir," responded the judge, sternly; "I have appointed him to defend you, as you seem to have no counsel." "Judge," said the prisoner, sighing heavily, "I'm guilty."—*Chicago Tribune.*



# THE MESSENGER.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

Canon Wilberforce in his lecture the other evening, spoke of the fact that France has undertaken the experiment of living without God, and "last year," he said, "there were in that country 7952 suicides from chagrin, misery and despair."

The squabble between Germany and France has been settled by the release of Schnabele and the admission on the part of Bismarck that the arrest was a violation of the frontier convention of 1877. More recently Paris has been excited by a demonstration on the part of a mob that threatened the German embassy. This was promptly suppressed and quiet now reigns.

The organ of the British Presbyterian Alliance claims that Queen Victoria is a Presbyterian when in Scotland, and that Presbyterians should fall in with the proposed royal jubilee. That is true as far as the queen's attendance upon Presbyterian worship is concerned. There is a throne for her in St. Giles Cathedral at Edinburgh, and when she is not present at the Scotch Assembly, she appoints some lord or nobleman, usually a member of the Kirk, to take her place. He opens the first sessions in state and then hands every thing over to the regular Moderator.

Before the public has recovered from the shock of the outrageous murder of Rev. George Haddock, by whiskey roughs, in Sioux City, the assassination of Dr. W. F. Northup, of Haverhill, Ohio, by a saloon keeper, his brother and two nephews, because of his active work in favor of Local Option, is announced. It is just this desperate violence, that will force upon good people the necessity of wiping out the saloons.

The Vatican does not seem willing to put up with much nonsense from France. The Pope has notified her that General Boulanger's military law, which refuses exemption from military service to youths or men studying for the priesthood, is an infringement of the Concordat, and has demanded its withdrawal.

It is said that a man who advertised for a wife was answered by his sister, and we are not surprised to learn that when the parties met they were astonished to find that both fools belonged to the same family.

Pittsburg boasts of a "\$7000 beauty" in the shape of a base ball pitcher, who has been engaged to pull off his winter clothes and go to work during the season for that much pay. We doubt whether Pittsburg has a \$7000 pastor. But then it has a number of well supported pastors.

The Omaha Bee says: "In the little town of Decorah, county seat of Winneshiek, in northeastern Iowa, a detective of the Hunting Committee of the Prohibitionists entered the Lutheran church during divine service and forbade the use of wine at the Lord's Supper, under threat of immediate arrest. He was thrown out of the church and the service finished."

An exchange tells of a man in Terre Haute, who recently secured a divorce from his wife, now employs her as a servant girl, and she has more money and better clothes than when she was his wife.

## The Pope's Conditions.

According to the Vienna *Tagblatt* of April 30th, the Vatican has offered the following conditions of reconciliation to the Quirinal:

"First. The Pope will advise the Royal, Archducal, and Ducal families of Naples, Tuscany, and Modena, to renounce all claims to sovereignty in favor of the Holy See.

"Second. The Pope will crown Humbert, king, granting him and his Catholic descendants territory in Italy in lieu.

"Third. The king will govern the

whole kingdom with full temporal rights, but will acknowledge the Pope as suzerain and pledge himself to rule according to the dictates of the Church.

"Fourth. The king will reside in Rome.

"Fifth. Territory, including the Leonine City and part of the Tiber shore, will be allotted permanently to the Pope, with absolute ruling and proprietary rights.

"Sixth. A special convention will be concluded, fixing the amount Italy shall pay to maintain the Papal household."

Whether these demands will be acceded to remains to be seen. Meanwhile the Pope has been informed by Prussia that she is considering his recently expressed wish that, on the conclusion of the expected mutual understanding, the Prussian representation at the Vatican will be raised to the rank of an embassy.

## Another Minister Gone.

The Rev. Henry Keller of Bellefonte, Pa., died at the residence of his mother, on the 20th ult., after a lingering illness. His funeral took place on the 22d ult. Obituary next week.

## Deputations to Attend the College Centennial.

We hear of congregations that intend to be represented by delegations of their membership at the public celebration in June. It might be a good thing for congregations that have not done so earlier, to send the amount of their contributions with these delegations to the treasurer of the college. How many congregations are there that could send each, say \$100? We know of some congregations in which \$1000 will be contributed by an individual member, of others in which \$500 will be given in this way. Such congregations will, of course, contribute in the aggregate a larger sum than either named. But others again may be able to give only a much smaller amount, yet if it should be only \$50 or even \$10, it will still help to swell the aggregate. The weakest and smallest, even mission congregations, could send the smallest of the above-named sums, and they, as well as the largest and wealthiest, will desire to be represented in this thank-offering, and their gifts will be equally acceptable to God, as was the poor widow's mite compared with the contributions of the rich. And if this principle is carried out in reference to individuals, what individual member is there who cannot contribute some gift to the *Dr. Nevin Memorial*?

It would be a pleasing sight to see these delegations, through one of their number, call upon Mr. Jacob Bausman, the treasurer of the college, at Commencement, and hand over these congregational contributions. For the encouragement of others, might not individual and congregational contributions be published in THE MESSENGER as soon as the canvass is completed? Perhaps this might not be agreeable to the donors, and at any rate it would only be partial, and so not represent fairly what is really being done. It would be encouraging to see such a list growing from week to week in THE MESSENGER, but however this may be, let all see to it that they be ready to report by the time of the public celebration in June.

These thoughts come to us from a correspondent as suggestions, and we submit them to the judgment of the Church.

## Centennial of a Prison Society.

The Pennsylvania Prison Society held its Centennial Celebration last week in this city. This society was formed in May, 1787, with such men as Bishop White, Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Rush, at its head. Eminent individuals like John Howard, in England, had previously worked for the amelioration of the condition of the jails, but this was the first society ever instituted with the philanthropic purpose of reforming the prisoners, and it may be safely said, that it has been the inspiration of all subsequent movements of the kind.

The condition of the prisons in this city one hundred years ago, was almost as bad as that of Newgate, London, when at its worst. The old jail at Third and Market streets, afterwards moved to Sixth and Walnut, was in character a cross between a rum hole and a brothel. It was a place reeking with drunkenness, profanity and obscenity, where people of both sexes and all ages,—the cold-blooded murderer and the little wandering girl kept in simple custody, were crowded into one small room. It was a pandemonium,—a hot-bed of brutality and lewdness and crime. If the thief had the money raised by stealing and selling his wife's bed or his child's cloth-

ing, he could spend it within the walls for whiskey, for that trade was the perquisite of the jailor.

It was such a condition of things that showed the necessity for the classification and individual treatment of prisoners, and that idea has since lain at the bottom of all prison reform.

The work done by this society during the one hundred years of its existence no one can estimate. Eternity alone will reveal it, and it was but fitting that the centenary should be celebrated in such a way as to give new and increased vigor to the work. Three days were given to the conference and the interest was kept up to the close. Eminent men brought their best thoughts to the common store; and the papers read, the speeches made, and the discussions held, were worthy of the tremendous issues involved in the work under consideration. The address of welcome by Governor Beaver, was a splendid illustration of his sagacity and his fines for the place he holds; the response of ex-Mayor Vaux was what might have been expected from one who has made penology a practical study for forty years. The fine speeches of Dr. McIntosh, Governor Green, of New Jersey, William F. Round, Secretary of the National Prison Association of New York, Hon. John Broomall, ex-Governor Hoyt, Warden Cassidy, Philip C. Garrett, Judge Ashman, Mr. Barney, of Rhode Island, National Superintendent of Prisons in the Woman's Temperance Union, and others showed how much time and thought had been given to this important subject. There is no question of social science that makes a greater demand upon the Christian philanthropist than crime, and the treatment of the criminal. It is many sided and its practical solution is yet in the future, but the best men in the world are working for it and have no reason to be discouraged. Letters were read from many distinguished persons, showing great sympathy with the work.

## Canon Wilberforce on Temperance.

A large audience assembled in the Academy of Music in this city, on Thursday evening, to listen to an address on the subject of Temperance, by Canon Wilberforce, of Winchester Cathedral, England. The distinguished prelate is a rapid speaker and the address abounded in illustrations, some of them overflowing with humor. He wears the "Blue Ribbon," and is in dead earnest in the temperance work. The facts and figures he gave are enormous. The pauper class and the police, cost England more than would pay the interest on the National debt and more than would support the army and navy. This money consideration, however, is not the gravest consideration. The effect of strong drink upon the happiness of the people,—upon their eternal interests is a much more serious matter. Certainly it is well that the Christian world is alive to the importance of this subject. Canon Wilberforce says there are now 4,000,000 total abstainers in England.

## The Easter Ingatherings.

THE MESSENGER has come to us the last few weeks with columns of reports of additions made to the Church at the recent Easter festival. This has become an annual feature of late years. The fact is very great pains have been taken to obtain speedy, full and brief reports of such accessions to the Church at this particular season.

These columns of fine print, made up largely of figures, and looking something like a page out of a dictionary, are very interesting reading. They afford us a glance at one feature of the Church's aggressive work. We see how active the pastors are, and what large results are secured. There is inspiration in these figures. They stir us up to redoubled efforts. If others do so well, why can not we also have large numbers to report? And we are prompted to go out into the highways and hedges and to compel them to come in.

One thing, however, must not be lost sight of in the midst of our felicitations over the Easter Ingatherings. A large percentage of these accessions merely serve to make up the losses occurring through death, and removal, and desertion of the Church. One of the pastors in these late reports, instead of giving the number received, merely states that the accessions are equal to the dismissals. Probably the intention was to call attention to this very fact, namely, that the Church is not actually as much stronger as the number of receptions reported would indicate; but that it takes a large part of them, and sometimes, as in the case referred to, all

of them, to replace losses. This consideration will have a tendency to moderate our joy at this time.

But there are a few facts on the other side which it might also be well to notice. The first is, that quite a number of pastors do not report their additions. This may proceed from carelessness or indifference. It is their business to make history, not to write it, they think. And it will all come in the statistical report at the end of the classical year, at all events, and be published in the Minutes of Synod; why should they bother sending it to the Church papers. It is these same persons, sometimes, who turn first to the church news columns in their paper, and grumble when there is but a meagre array of reports there. Others may be too modest to send on the results of their labors. It looks to them too much like sounding a trumpet before them. One cannot help but respect a feeling of that kind and the persons who are governed by it; and yet it is, to say the least, somewhat inconvenient for those who desire full reports of our Easter Ingatherings. The wise man warns us against being righteous overmuch, and it might be well also not to be overmuch modest. And the reports have been reduced of late to the simplest possible statement of facts, and it would certainly require an exceedingly sensitive conscience to see any self glorification in filling up and forwarding one of the blanks sent out by THE MESSENGER before Easter.

Another fact is not to be overlooked. This is that the Easter Ingatherings are only a part, and possibly not the largest part of the ingatherings during the year. The ark of Christ's Church is never closed and whenever one comes, as a dove to her window, admission is freely accorded. There are pastors who make it a practice to have confirmation at Whitsuntide, others have it at Christmas, whilst others still, and a large number of them, confirm their classes when it is convenient without reference to the Church festivals. Many of our charges consist of a number of congregations, and if communion and confirmation are held at Easter in one congregation, some other time must be selected for the others. In country charges also many pastors find the summer season best adapted to hold catechise. During the winter, the young people attend school, the weather is often too severe or the roads too bad for them to go the long distance to the church, there is the expense of warming the churches, and the pastor must undergo additional exposure in meeting his classes. Hence catechise is held in the summer and the confirmation comes in connection with the fall communion, and we have no account of these accessions in the Easter Ingatherings.

It cannot be denied, we think, that the Reformed Church is making steady progress. Year by year many are being added to her fold. Her membership is increasing in numbers, wealth and liberality. Her institutions are being strengthened and better supported. Her doctrines and practices are more favorably regarded by others than they were years ago. We need only respect ourselves, and persevere, and we will surely win our way by the divine blessing, to great prosperity and success. The Easter Ingatherings are an indication of this.

## Communications.

### Mercersburg Classis, 1887.

Mercersburg Classis, this year of our Lord, held its annual meeting in the historic town of Fort Loudon, Franklin county, Pa. The attendance of ministers and elders was fair,—though not as full as we hoped it would be. Three of the ministers were absent, and one charge was not represented at all; and yet notwithstanding these were absent, the sessions were characterized with a spirit of harmony and peace scarcely found in a body where there are diversified opinions—for as the old saw has it—"Many minds of different minds."

Leaving the worthy Stated Clerk to furnish the readers of the MESSENGER with a synopsis of the doings of the Classis, your correspondent desires at this time to tell them concerning the missionary meeting held on Sunday evening, May 1st. In accordance with the programme prepared by the Committee on Missions, Sunday evening was set apart for a discussion of the missionary cause. Rev. F. F. Bahner of Waynesboro, delivered a well prepared and well digested address on the home field, and the great work to be accomplished in it. Rev. Cyrus Kort, of Greencastle, discussed the foreign field, more especially the work of the Reformed church in Japan, giving the audience facts and figures as convincing proofs of the vast labor performed during the few years in which our foreign missionaries have labored there. The climax of the evening's meeting, however, was the raising fifty dollars to be devoted to the building of the Young Ladies' Seminary in Sendai, Japan, on the lot purchased by Dr. Swander and wife. In the raising of this sum the Classis did a noble act, which we hope to

see emulated by the other Classes that are to meet during this month.

Brethren of the different Classes, will you not follow the example set by old Mercersburg, among the hills, with which many of the ministers are so familiar! May the memories of the past, sacred with many hallowed associations, inspire you to further the mission work in behalf of the young women of Japan. May those grand old mountains, with Parnell towering above them all, bring back to your minds the happy days spent in sight of them, while students in the College and Seminary—and while the past passes in panoramic review, may your hearts be stirred to not only pray, "Thy kingdom come," but let your alms flow into the treasury, that it may come!

May God help you, members of the different Classes, to remember the cause of Missions, especially the Female Seminary in Sendai, Japan, in a tangible way is the prayer of

MERCERSBURG.

## Mercersburg Classis.

The Mercersburg Classis held its forty-seventh annual meeting in the Reformed church of Loudon, Franklin county, Pa., the sessions beginning on Wednesday evening, April 27th, and ending on Sunday evening, May 1st. The opening sermon was preached by the retiring Vice-President of the Classis, Rev. F. F. Bahner, from Acts 4: 33—"And with great power gave the Apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus: and great grace was upon them all."

Rev. J. W. Knappenberger was elected President for the current classical year, Elder H. Omwake, Vice-President, Rev. J. A. Wickert, Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. W. M. Deatrick was re-elected Treasurer.

Much routine business was transacted as usual, which it is not deemed necessary to notice in detail. The meeting was harmonious and pleasant.

Religious services were held each evening, and also on Saturday morning, Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening. On Thursday evening the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. C. Cremer, which was followed by an animated address by the Rev. Thos. M. Yundt, Superintendent of Bethany Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf, Pa., and a collection lifted for that institution. An educational meeting was held on Friday evening, and on Saturday evening the usual Sunday-school anniversary took place.

On Saturday morning, preparatory and confirmation services were held, the sermon being preached by the Rev. J. D. Miller. Six catechumens were received into full church fellowship by the solemn rite of confirmation, two of the number receiving adult baptism. The communion sermon on Sunday morning was preached by the President of the Classis. The number of communicants was large, and the services were solemn and impressive.

On Sunday afternoon addresses were made to the Sunday-school children of the town and vicinity assembled in the Reformed church. In the evening, an interesting missionary meeting was held, addresses being delivered by the Rev. F. F. Bahner on Home Missions, and by the Rev. C. Kort on the mission work of our church in Northern Japan, and a collection was taken up, amounting to \$50, for the Sendai Seminary in Japan.

Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., was chosen as the place, and Thursday evening, May 17th, 1888, was fixed as the time for holding the next annual sessions of the Classis.

Revs. F. F. Bahner, C. Kort, and Elders W. Dice and F. A. Dahl were elected the delegates to represent the Classis at the meeting of the General Synod to convene in Akron, Ohio, on the 1st of next month. Revs. J. Hassler, J. W. Knappenberger, and Elders C. Wicke and A. R. Schnebly are their alternates.

Delegates were also chosen to the Synod of the Potomac, which meets in Mechanicsburg, Pa., October 11th, 1887, as follows: Revs. W. C. Cremer, J. Hassler, J. D. Miller, J. W. Knappenberger, P. A. Long, W. M. Deatrick, and Elders H. Omwake, F. A. Dahl, C. Wicke, A. R. Schnebly, J. Fuss, and W. Dice. Their alternates are Revs. M. Z. Hittel, J. A. Wickert, S. Wolf, J. S. Shade, Dr. Aughinbaugh, I. M. Motter, and Elders D. Montgomery, W. Bossert, S. Omwake, and F. Shearer.

The following overture was moved by the Rev. C. Kort, and sent up to the General Synod, namely:

WHEREAS, There is a difference of opinion among the members of this Classis in regard to the meaning of Article 49 of the Constitution, therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully request the General Synod to define the meaning of said Article, as to whether or not it really means, that all other business must necessarily be transacted before the election of delegates to the Synod or General Synod can take place.

When the Classis, on Friday forenoon, proceeded to hold the election for delegates to the General Synod and the Synod of the Potomac, Rev. Kort maintained that the Classis had not finished all its other business and hence could not constitutionally hold said election until all other business was transacted. This construction of the Constitution the Classis maintained was forced and wrong, and the election went on and was held. Subsequently Rev. Kort moved the foregoing overture and the Classis acquiesced in its adoption.

If Rev. Kort's construction of said Article of the Constitution be right, then only three times in all its history of forty-seven years has the Classis held legitimate elections of delegates to the District Synod or General Synod. A careful examination of the records shows that the elections for delegates were held one or more sessions before the final session, and frequently two or three sessions or even more, and very much other business was transacted subsequent to electing delegates.

Rev. Dr. Fisher was a member of the Classis from its organization in 1840 until 1865—twenty-five years—and whose work the present Constitution, adopted regularly in 1846, was principally, and who, during his life-time, was regarded as the chief authority for its interpretation, is it to be supposed for a moment, that he would have quietly suffered the Constitution to be violated from year to year in the matter and manner of electing the delegates to Synod?

The Report on the State of Religion and Statistics, prepared by the Rev. F. F. Bahner, refers with gratitude to the Lord for His abiding care of His Church and the upholding of His servants in preserving their lives



during the past year. It also makes reference to the improved financial matters in most of the pastoral charges. Another cause for thankfulness is the increase in benevolent contributions especially; so also the increased attendance upon the means of grace. It is regretted that the length of the carefully prepared report precludes its publication in full.

STATED CLERK.

## Church News.

Stated Clerks of Classes and Pastors will oblige us by sending such items of News as will be of interest to the Church.

### Our Own Church.

#### Pennsylvania.

**Shoemakersville.**—The annual missionary services were held at Shoemakersville on Easter Sunday. The collection amounted to \$13.33.

**Boyetown.**—Rev. L. J. Mayer reports the following from his charge: admitted by confirmation 43, received on certificate 10, whole number 53. The alms, amounting to \$85, are to be devoted to home and foreign missions.

**Mahanoy.**—Rev. A. R. Hottenstein reports the following admissions—confirmation 23, profession 4, total 27. The alms, \$37.85, are to be devoted to classical appointment.

**Weissport.**—Rev. J. E. Freeman reports confirmations 30, certificate 7; alms \$50.00, object, home missions and beneficiary education.

**Rimersburg.**—Rev. D. B. Lady reports—confirmation 5, by profession 3, total 8; alms \$10.60, for classical appointment.

**Broadheads.**—Rev. J. Kretzing, pastor, reports amount of alms collected in his charge since January 1st, 1887, \$71.26, and divided as follows—Wichita, Sendai, foreign missions, and classical appointment.

**Fort London.**—Rev. J. Hassler reports 6 by confirmation at recent communion services at Fort London.

**Riegelsville.**—The Doylestown Democrat contains the following: Rev. B. F. Ferer is rapidly building up the Reformed church of Riegelsville, of which he is pastor. The church property is now worth nearly \$40,000. Four hundred books have been purchased for the Sunday-school library. There is a talk of building a parsonage at an early day. The congregation numbers 200 and the Sunday-school 267.

**Claysburg.**—The missionary society of the Claysburg congregation held its first anniversary on the evening of April 10th, 1887. The programme consisted of select readings and recitations, followed by the treasurer's report, a report from the president, Mr. Scott Weyandt, and an address by the pastor. It is hoped that the success in the past will incite to more earnest effort in the future.

**Greensburg.**—Second Church.—The good people of the Second church, Greensburg, gave their new pastor, Rev. S. B. Mase, and family a hearty welcome and a cordial reception. They had the parsonage in order for the pastor and family to walk in and make themselves at home. The pantry and cellar, as well as the stable, were well filled with the necessities of life. All was highly appreciated by the new pastor, who speaks in the warmest terms of his indebtedness to the members and his gratefulness for the many acts of kindness shown to him and his.

**Harrisburg.**—Second Church, Rev. G. W. Snyder reports accessions, by confirmation 3, certificate 2; alms \$10.25, for home missions.

**Paradise Charge.**—Rev. G. S. Sorber reports in Paradise congregation additions by confirmation 13 and reprofession 1, and in McEwen'sville, by certificate 2.

**Troutsville.**—Rev. B. S. Metzgar reports by confirmation 27, reprofession 1; alms \$62.34, for classical appointment.

**Marysville.**—Rev. S. S. Meyer, pastor, reports confirmation 36, certificate 3; alms \$26, for general benevolence.

**Behrsburg.**—Rev. L. D. Stambaugh, pastor, reports—Rehersburg, confirmation 14, certificate 2, alms \$20, for foreign missions.

**Mount Alma.**—Confirmation 5, certificate and reprofession 10, alms \$10, for foreign missions.

**Womelsdorf.**—Reprofession 5, alms \$40, for foreign missions.

**Shaffersburg.**—Reprofession 2.

**Greenfield Charge.**—Ingatherings. Rev. C. W. Summey, Claysburg Congregation, confirmed 2, certificate and renewal of profession 3. Mount Zion, confirmed 6. Greenfield, confirmed 4. Mount Hope, baptized and confirmed 1. Number not previously reported 27. Total during classical year 43.

**Conyngam.**—The spring communions were largely attended in the Conyngam charge, of which Rev. T. Derr is pastor. Seven were confirmed in the Mountain Grove church, seven in the Conyngam, and thirteen in St. John's church. Total, twenty-seven. The offerings were as follows: Shellhammer's church, \$2.25; Mountain Grove, \$8.60; Conyngam, \$22.09, and St. John's, \$47.25. Total, \$80.19—for missions.

**Oley Charge.**—At the spring communions in the Oley charge, Berks county, Pa., Rev. I. S. Stahr, pastor, the following were the additions: At Friedensburg 24 were added to the membership, 23 by confirmation and 1 by reprofession; at New Jerusalem 11 were added by confirmation. The collections were as follows—Friedensburg, \$37.06; Oley, \$36.69; New Jerusalem, \$20; Prieststown, \$13. Total, \$105.75. Objects, classical appointment and congregational purposes.

#### Maryland.

**Mechanicstown.**—The communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated in Trinity Reformed church, Sunday, the 17th ult. Ten new members were added to the congregation, one by confirmation, seven by letter and two by transfer from the church at Creagerstown. The offerings were devoted to benevolence.

In the evening the monthly meeting of the Gleaner Benevolent Association was held at

the church. The first object of the association to diffuse intelligence of and awaken interest in benevolent causes was aimed at in the rendering of the following programme: Reppie Grimes read a selection entitled "How can the pulpit counteract modern skepticism?" Stewart Cramer read several squibs from the pen of Supt. A. C. Whitmer. The congregation sang Hymn 466—"Saviour sprinkle many nations." The pastor spoke of "Love as a motive to missionary effort." Singing, "Uplift the banner!" "The best methods for getting church members to work," by Mr. C. S. Robinson, was read by Addie Grimes. A letter from our missionary in Sendai, Japan, Rev. W. E. Hoy, was read by Miss M. Beth Firor. Mr. M. C. Cramer read a selection entitled "How shall our cities be evangelized," and Miss Jennie Waesche read an excellent written essay, entitled "An appeal for missions." The second object of the association to secure regular contributions was then attended to by lifting the envelopes of members and the voluntary offerings of friends present amounting in the aggregate to a neat little sum. At the business meeting 24 new members were reported and the altered draft of the constitution was adopted.

**Rocky Ridge.**—The communion of the Lord's Supper was administered to the Rocky Ridge Reformed congregation last Sunday, 24th. Ten persons were received into fellowship with the church; four confirmed, five by certificate and one on reprofession.

In the evening a very interesting meeting of the missionary society was held. The pastor made a short address, Miss Ida and Mr. J. Wright Barrack gave select readings. The society has grown to forty-five members. —Catochin Clarion.

**Cumberland.**—Rev. A. Gunther, former pastor of Crestline, O., has accepted a call to this place and preached his opening sermon on May 1st.

Rev. F. R. Schwedes, former pastor of Cumberland, left for Indiana on the 3d inst. A very touching farewell reception was tendered the pastor's family on the evening previous by the young people of the congregation and valuable gifts of remembrance presented. His pastorate in this city commenced in October, 1874, after his return from a trip to Europe. His people bore him testimony that during these years his work in their midst had been difficult and arduous, and not infrequently very discouraging; but by faithful perseverance the congregation steadily increased and was made self-supporting. During his ministry at Cumberland he baptized 217 children; confirmed, 111; received as members to the congregation, 208; performed 50 marriage ceremonies; held 74 funeral services, and preached 1510 sermons. A church debt of \$1500, of many years standing was paid off and last year a steeple erected in front of the church building for \$2000.

On May 1st he was received into the Indiana Classis during its annual session at Indianapolis; after which he continued his journey to Terre Haute, Indiana, his future field of labor, where his new pastorate will begin under promising auspices on the 8th inst.

## Clerical Register.

The P. O. address of Rev. S. B. Mase is changed from Massillon, Ohio, to Greensburg, Pa.

### Notice.

#### Meeting of General Synod.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States will meet in triennial session in Grace Reformed Church, at Akron, Summit county, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 1st, A.D. 1887, at 7.30 P.M. The punctual attendance of delegates, and others having business with Synod, is hereby respectfully requested.

I. H. REITER, Stated Clerk.

Miamisburg, O., April 25, 1887.

### Notice.

**No Railroad Reduction.**—It is hereby officially announced that, in view mainly of the Inter-State Commerce Law of Congress, no excursion rates on railroads can be obtained for the delegates to the General Synod, of the Reformed Church, in the United States, to convene at Akron, Ohio, June 1st, 1887. Various and earnest efforts have been made to secure reduced fare, but without success; nor is there any prospect for better results. Delegates will therefore arrange accordingly.

ISAAC H. REITER, Stated Clerk.

Miamisburg, O.

### Notice.

#### To General Synod Delegates.

All delegates and persons having business with General Synod, who expect to attend the meeting at Akron, Ohio, June 1st, are requested to notify the undersigned, on or before May 20th, and state from which Synod and Classis they come. Upon the receipt of such notice, a card will be mailed to each person applying for entertainment, which will give the name and address of the person by whom they will be entertained.

Classes that have not yet elected delegates, and will meet too late to comply with the above notice, are requested to send a notice of the time and place of meeting, and the number of delegates that will be elected, upon the receipt of which a sufficient number of cards will be sent to the Classis, the names of the delegates to be entered by the Stated Clerk.

By complying with the requests in this notice, all will be provided with entertainment, and those failing to do so, must be content with the consequences. Very truly,

HARVEY MUSSER, Esq., Sec. Joint Com.

Room 16 Arcade Block, Akron, Ohio.

### Notice.

In accordance with a recent suggestion of the *Christian World*, and with action taken at the meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Pittsburgh Synod, a meeting of delegates from the Classical societies in all the Synods is called for June

3, 1887, in Akron, Ohio, during the session of the General Synod in that place.

As this meeting is to be held with a view towards a general organization, and it is important that all the Woman's Societies be represented, in Classis where no organization of societies now exists, delegates should be appointed informally.

JAN M. CRAIG,  
Pres. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Pittsburgh Synod.  
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4th, 1887.

### Notice.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary will be held on Friday, May 13th, 1887, at 10 A.M., in First Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.

GEO. Z. KUNKEL, Secretary.

## General News.

### Home.

The Rapid Transit, or the Elevated Railroad Bill has passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The total coinage at the United States Mints during April, including 3,000,000 standard dollars, amounted in value to \$5,043,895.

While a crowd of white and colored people were watching a baptism immersion at a wharf in New Orleans last Sunday, a railing broke from the pressure, precipitating about fifty persons into the river. Eleven—two women and nine children—are known to be drowned.

A storm of extraordinary severity raged at Duluth, Minnesota, last week, doing damage to stores, dwellings, streets and sewers, estimated at nearly \$100,000. The cellars of over fifty houses were filled with water, and freight cars in the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad yards were overturned by the wind.

Last Sunday was a blue law day in New York city, in consequence of the opinion of the corporation counsel, rendered last week that hotel and restaurant keepers were restrained by law from supplying guests with liquors at meals. Liquors, he said, could not even be given away. The hotel bars were all closed.

Paul Grottkau, the Anarchist, convicted of making incendiary speeches a year ago, was sentenced by Judge Sloan, in Milwaukee on Saturday, to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the House of Correction. He will be held in the county jail for a week to allow his counsel to appear for a stay of proceedings.

By the earthquake of the afternoon of the 3d instant 150 persons were killed at Batrispe, in the Mexican State of Sonora. At Oputu 27 persons were killed. At the time of the shock a volcanic eruption began in the mountains near Batrispe. Seismic activity is reported throughout Mexico, with volcanic outbreaks near the Guatemalan border, as well as in Sonora.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Victoria Coal Company's mine No. 1, at Nanaimo, on the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, on Tuesday evening. It is believed that one hundred and fifty men were in the mine at the time. At midnight, twelve men badly burned had been rescued, and several dead bodies found, when the rescuers, after losing one of their number by suffocation, had to give up further attempts. Yesterday morning the mine was on fire. A telegram from Portland, Oregon, says the total number known to have perished in the mining disaster at Nanaimo is 189, of whom 82 were Chinese and 107 whites. More than half the white men leave families.

The last block of marble for the tower of the Public Buildings was placed in position on Saturday afternoon. This completes the great contract which was awarded nearly fifteen years ago by the Commissioner for the Erection of the Public Buildings to William Struthers & Sons. The work has been going on, with frequent interruptions, since 1872, but the most important work was done recently. During the past month blocks of marble weighing over thirteen tons each have been raised to the top of the Public Buildings, an elevation of 336 feet from the ground. This was done without a single mishap, while great crowds followed the progress of the work from the courtyard below. It was something which was never attempted before in this country, and it was a sight well worth seeing.

A severe shock of earthquake on Thursday afternoon extended from Centreville, California, through Arizona and New Mexico to El Paso, Texas. The shock was also felt at Guaymas, Mexico. All the reports agree that the shocks were preceded by a rumbling sound. At Tucson, Arizona, buildings were cracked and otherwise damaged, and "great slices" of Santa Catalina Mountain were torn from its side and thrust above its summit, while vast clouds of dust rose above its peak, 7,000 feet above sea level. One towering summit, known as the "Old Castle," has entirely disappeared. Soon after the earthquake a volcanic eruption broke out in the Total Wreck Mountains, 22 miles south of Tucson, and the sky was brilliantly illuminated at night. At Benton, Arizona, walls were cracked, water spouted from ground in the vicinity, and smoke appeared in the direction of the Whetstone Mountains, eight miles distant. Near Tombstone, Arizona, a lake covering an acre of ground, was dried up. At Torres Station, near Guaymas, Mexico, the highest cliff of the Chivato Mountain was seen to fall.

### Foreign.

Moscow, May 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* says that the German military authorities are training mass-tiffs to hunt French outposts in the event of war; also, that falcons and other birds of prey are being trained to scare carrier pigeons should the latter be employed by the French.

A landlord was buried in Berlin on Easter Monday, such as is rarely heard of now-a-days. He had owned the house for 57 years, and during this time had never warned out, nor ever raised the rent on any one of his tenants. None of the lessees ever had a written lease, but probably for this very reason felt all the more secure in the worthy old fellow's house, who lived quietly among them, devoting his time to the education of an adopted child and to his passion for music.

London, May 6.—A Paris despatch to the *Standard* says on Wednesday night a crowd numbering about 1,000 persons marched down the Rue Royale shouting "a Berlin!" The mob moved rapidly across the Place de la Concorde, evidently intending to reach the German Embassy. The police charged upon and dispersed the crowd, which soon reformed, however, and started for the Elysee. Another charge was made by the police and the mob scattered in all directions.

Have, May 8.—The French steamer La Bretagne, Captain De Jouselin, from New York, April 30th, arrived here at noon to-day. She reports that during the night she collided with and sank a Norwegian bark. The crew of the bark was saved. The steamer La Campagne, which sailed yesterday morning for New York, and which afterward returned, having been in collision, was run into by the steamer Ville de Rio. The latter steamer sank, but her crew and passengers were saved. The collision caused a panic among the Italians on board the Champagne, who made a rush for the lifeboat and caused it to capsize. Thirty-five of them were drowned, in addition to three sailors who had tried to prevent the rush. The steamer Ville de Boreaux rescued fifteen Italians clinging to the capsized lifeboat.

Four days of debate on "Parnellism and Crime" have ended as they began with the refusal of the House of Commons to inquire into the matter at all. The result is not quite satisfactory to anybody, but if anybody has lost it is the Government. If anybody has gained it is the Parnellites. They are now able to say they have offered to submit all questions raised by the *Times* to a committee of the House of Commons and the House has refused. The reasons for refusal are plausible enough as stated by Mr. Goschen, but the country does not concern itself deeply about reasons. The English were certainly disposed to believe there must be something in the *Times* charges because the Irish would not prosecute the *Times* for libel. The Irish reasons also were perhaps plausible but neither were they considered. People judge broadly, and details make no permanent impression.

Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a select committee did not offer the best tribunal, perhaps, for investigating the charges, but it was a tribunal. Mr. Morley's few words at the end of the debate enlarged the jurisdiction of the committee to include all the charges. Mr. Parnell's offer to submit to the same committee the question of the genuineness of the *Times* letter almost compelled the Liberals to follow his lead. Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon took almost the same line. Both professed indifference and neither seemed to care much about the accusation of complicity with criminals. But since it disquieted their Liberal allies, they were willing that the committee should look into the question.

I hear that the feeling in the House among the Tories is very strong that they have been badly led. Mr. W. H. Smith, with all his respectable qualities, is no man for an emergency. Had Mr. Goschen or Lord Randolph Churchill been leader things might have been different. Both of course supported Mr. Smith loyally. Neither would have fallen into the same mistakes. There is, indeed, but one theory on which the policy of the Government is defensible as a matter of tactics, namely, their doubt whether the *Times* charges could be sustained. But that is a theory on which honorable men would not be likely to base a grave decision on one of the gravest issues that ever came before Parliament.—*London Correspondent* (May 7) *N. Y. Tribune*.

### Meeting of the Classes

Of the Synod in the United States, the Synod of Pittsburgh, and the Synod of the Potomac.

**Goshenhoppen**—Zionsville, Lehigh county, Pa., May 13th, 1887.  
**Zionsville**—Kreutz Creek Church, York county, Pa., May 13th, 1887.  
**Philadelphia**—Heidelberg Church, Philadelphia, Pa., May 19th, 1887.  
**Lancaster**—Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pa., May 19th, 1887.  
**West Susquehanna**—Adamsburg, Snyder county, Pa., May 19th, 1887.  
**Allegheny**—McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., May 19th, 1887.  
**Gettysburg**—Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., May 19th, 1887.  
**Uniontown**—Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., May 19th, 1887.  
**East Pennsylvania**—Hamilton, Monroe county, Pa., May 4th, 1887.  
**Tombstone**—Ridge Road, Bucks county, Pa., May 20th, 1887.  
**Maryland**—Glade Church, Frederick county, Pa., May 20th, 1887.  
**Portland-Oregon**—St. Peter's Church, Mink P. O., Oregon, June 2d, 1887.  
**St. Paul's**—Deckard's, Crawford county, Pa., June 10th, 1887.  
**East Susquehanna**—Turbotville, Northumberland county, Pa., May 19th, 1887.  
**Lebanon**—Stouchburg, Berks county, Pa., June 20th, 1887.  
**Clarion**—Eddyville, Armstrong county, Pa., June 22d, 1887.  
**San Francisco**

## Acknowledgments.

### Goshenhoppen Classis.

The following sums of money were received by the undersigned, for benevolent objects in Goshenhoppen Classis, to wit:—  
From Rev. Isaac S. Stahr, and contributed as follows for Home Missions—Pottsville congregation, \$10.00; Friedensburg do, 40.00; Oley do, 34.50; New Jerusalem do, 13.75; \$107.75  
From Rev. L. K. Evans, Trinity Ref. cong., Pottsville—For Home Missions, 47.37; Foreign Miss., 40.00; Abilene Miss., Kansas, 11.00; Wichita College, Kan., 50.00; Trinity Ref. S. S., Orphans Home, 100.00; do, Sendai Miss., 40.00; \$208.37  
From Rev. Eli Keller, Home Missions, 20.00; C. K. Christian, treas. Christ Ref. cong., 32.00; 61.00  
From Rev. Charles S. Wizzard, Zion's Ref. cong., Pottsville, Reuben Reigner, treas. Home Miss., 45.00  
From Rev. L. J. Mayer, for Home Missions, 44.59; Foreign Missions, 66.63; Wichita College, Kans., 60.00; 173.22  
From Rev. Aug. L. Dechant, for Home Miss., 78.00  
From Rev. S. M. K. Huber, Wichita College, 50.00  
From Rev. Chas. H. Heist, St. Stephen's cong., Pottsville, Home Missions, 100.00  
From Rev. C. Z. Weiser, contributed as follows—Trinity Ref. cong., Great Swamp, Milton Fluck, treas., for Foreign Missions, 147.13; S. S. of said cong., Orphans' Home, 50.00; 197.13  
New Goshenhoppen Ref. cong., D. B. Neidig, treas., for Foreign Miss., 120.00; Home Miss., 118.00; S. S. of said cong., Orphans' Home, 50.00; 490.00  
From Wm. Masteller, for Home Missions, St. James cong., Limerick, 5.40  
Previously acknowledged in MESSENGER of November 3, 1886, 814.13  
ber 3, 1886, 1238.93  
Making sum total, \$755.84  
D. B. MAUGER, Treasurer.

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## Miscellaneous.

### On a Gift of May Flowers.

BY MARY LELAND MC'LANATHAN.

Thy fragrant flowers, oh friend both wise and kind,  
My heart with blessed salutation greet,  
As glad I sit, with hands in green leaves twined,  
And face bowed low to breathe the subtle sweet.

I once went Maying on a hillside fair,  
Outpouring heart of childhood light in song,  
But grim, relentless years o'ertook me there,  
Seized me and bore me in their grasp along;  
Hushed my light lay with clamoring sounds of care,  
Checked my free step to burdened pace more slow—  
My faltering heart the impatient years did bear

Through shades where doubts and sad forebodings grow.  
Such holy magic in thy flowers doth lie,  
Such sweet enchantment in their breath doth bide,  
My cares and anxious fears dispersed fly—  
All powerless stand the captor years aside;  
And through their open ranks unstayed I pass,  
And once again, on native hillside free,  
I seek, among green leaves and short spring grass,  
Seek flowers, like these that came to-day from thee.  
Above is childhood's sky—none since so blue—  
While fresh young voices ring in song and jest—  
The world once more is lovely, kind and true—  
With hope's pure joy my gladdened heart is blest.

—Selected.

## Selections.

Pride has two seasons—a forward spring and an early fall.

We can easily manage if we will only take each day the burden appointed for it. But the load will be too heavy for us if we add to its weight the burden of to-morrow before we are called to bear it.

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator, and when you have done, trust Him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying.

The Spring is here, the delicate-footed May,  
With its light fingers full of leaves and flowers;  
And with it comes a thirst to be away,  
Wasting in wood-paths the voluptuous hours.

A feeling that is like a sense of wings  
Restless to soar above these perishing things.  
—N. P. Willis.

## Personal.

The official title of the Governor of Rhode Island is "Captain-General of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

Chaplain General Gleig, of the British Army, dates further back in military experiences than the Emperor William. He is well over ninety, but is still able to preach. He was present at the battle of New Orleans and wrote an account of the siege of that city.

The young Chinese Emperor, Kuang Hsu, who is only sixteen years old, formally assumed the reins of government on February 7th. The same day that saw him installed in power also witnessed his marriage. From this time he is almost a prisoner of state, as etiquette forbids that he should venture outside his palace to be looked upon by vulgar eyes.

Among those honored at the centennial of Columbia College were three famous women. The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon Miss Alice Elvira Freeman, President of Wellesley College, and Miss Amelia B. Edwards; and that of LL.D. upon Professor Maria Mitchell. Miss Mitchell was famous before Miss Freeman was born, but is still Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory of Vassar College.

The famous Immanuel Kant was a very methodical man in all his habits. It is said of him by Heine that getting up in the morning, drinking coffee, writing, lecturing and walking, all had exact time; and the neighbors knew that it was half past three o'clock when Immanuel Kant, in his gray overcoat, a malacca cane in his hand, appeared in his house door, and strode toward that little Linden avenue which to this very day is called, after him, "the philosopher's walk." Furthermore, eight times he used to go up and down there in all seasons, and if the weather was dull, or if dark clouds predicted a rainfall, old Lampe, his servant, was seen walking behind him, carefully anxious, with a long umbrella under his arm!

## Science and Art.

A steam wagon that runs on ordinary roads and hauls 30,000 pounds is making successful trips between Bisbee and Fairbank, A. T. The distance is 60 miles. The vehicle is owned by a mining company.

While Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" was sold in the Stewart collection, yet Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" is at the National Gallery in London, among the paintings in the room containing the British school of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries. The picture in the Stewart collection was the original "Horse Fair," that in the National Gallery is a replica, on a slightly different scale.

At the French exhibition it is planned to construct a railroad with frequent stations, each of which will represent a different nationality in regard to the manner of food served for refreshment. The traveler, for instance, after regaling himself on pork chops served by American waiters at Chicago, will enter a train, and, in a very short time, arrive at Moscow, where vodka and caviar will be served by natives; then he will proceed to London and find the affable barmain, bitter beer and buns and so on. If the scheme meets with the success the directors hope for, it should go far toward cosmopolitanizing the Parisians in a very short time and at a very small expense.

The bronze statue of Garfield, designed by J. Q. A. Ward and cast by the Henry-Bonard Bronze Company, of New York, has been placed on its pedestal and will be unveiled in Washington on May 12. The statue is of heroic size, ten feet six inches in height, and weighs 5,000 pounds. The granite pedestal, which is eighteen feet in height, was paid for by the Government, Congress having appropriated \$20,000 therefor. Workmen are busy upon the bronze ornaments and tablets which will adorn the granite shaft immediately above the three life-size symbolical figures in bronze, which rest upon granite brackets near the base of the pedestal. These three figures are in a sitting or recumbent posture, and represent the three types of manhood depicted in Garfield's career, viz., the student, the warrior, the statesman. The three tablets placed above these ideal figures are in the form of a shield on which rest a planetary globe for the student, a sword and trumpet for the warrior, and a laurel wreath inclosing the scales of justice for the statesman. The shaft, which is circular, is encircled by looped bands of oak leaves, alternated with "buckeyes" in bronze.

## Items of Interest.

The seven Courts of Appeal in Paris pronounced in one day last December, 330 divorces.

A mitrailleuse is about to be tried in the Austrian army which weighs forty-eight kilos and can be carried on a man's back, and which will fire 1,000 bullets in a minute and a half. As a defensive weapon it is thought to be without a rival.

The Registrar-General's "Annual Summary of Births and Deaths in London and other Great Towns," just issued, shows that London is not only one of the healthiest towns in England, but that it is by far the healthiest capital in the world.

The author of a penny cook book in England calls upon people to do honor to the Queen in this jubilee year "by cooking well and economically," and thus help "to lift up the heavy weight of depression that lies on the country by vigorous economy in household matters."

The American Consul at Panama warns American laborers not to go to the isthmus to work on the canal. There are a great many unemployed men on the isthmus, and laborers who fall sick are discharged by the contractors instead of being cared for free in the hospitals, which charge \$2 a day for patients.

During the last year the revenues of the English Government just met its expenses. The sum of each was \$90,000,000. It is noteworthy that the revenue obtained by taxes on alcoholic liquors had decreased \$190,000, and the wine taxes \$93,000, while that derived from the beer tax had increased \$45,000.

In 1881 the taxable land of the 94,748 colored people of Georgia was 650,358 acres, valued at \$1,754,800, city and town property \$1,323,045, and the total aggregate of their property \$6,478,951. In 1886, the 99,428 report 802,939 acres, valued at \$2,518,198, and the total valuation of their property is \$8,655,298.

Barley and other grains mature about twenty days quicker in Sweden and Norway than in Spain and Italy. The reason is to be found in the length of the summer days in high Northern latitudes. Grain grown in the far North continues to ripen early for several years after it has been brought South.

Palmettos from the Everglades of Florida and the swampy islands along the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia are brought North in large quantities for the purposes of Palm Sunday. The plants grow in great abundance on these coasts, and their preparation furnishes employment to many people. One skipper in New York alone annually takes over 500,000 heads.

The Court of the Mikado is being gradually stripped of every vestige of Oriental coloring. It was only the other day that the Empress made the European fashion of female attire obligatory on the Japanese ladies admitted to the Court receptions, and the domestics of the palace are now to be rigged out in liveries imitated from those worn by the servants of the Imperial household in Austria. Prince Komatsu, who has spent the last few months in Vienna, was so taken with the appearance of the Court servants that he asked permission to have copies made of the different liveries. This was, of course, readily granted, and the models are now on their way to Japan, where powdered periwigs and silk stockings will no doubt be long a regular feature in the economy not only of the Court, but of every household which respects itself.

Count Andrassy, the Hungarian statesman, is noted as much for his cleverness at repartee as for his eccentricity. "I am very dull to-day," he told one of his colleagues who visited him at Buda Pesth. "Count K. has been here and we have exchanged ideas." At the State Department it was always his busy day when the foreign ambassadors called to hold long palavers. One day the British Envoy took offence at what he chose to consider his discourtesy in refusing to

see him when he was "dressing," and at their next meeting drew his attention to the fact that he did not call at the State Department as Lord X., but as the representative of the Queen of Great Britain. "All the more," was the Count's deprecating reply, "consider the impropriety of my receiving the representative of the Queen in my night-shirt." The proposition did not admit of argument.

## Farm and Garden.

A correspondent of the American Cultivator warns fruit-growers against the "lady-bug," which is generally supposed to be a harmless and even useful insect. He says the lady-bug is the worst enemy he has in his orchard; that he has discovered her depositing her eggs at the foot of the fruit blossoms, and her grubs, when hatched, eating into the heart of the fruit and ruining it. Possibly he has mistaken some other insect of similar appearance for the lady-bug.

FATTENING YOUNG PIGS.—J. W. Sanborn says that in feeding young pigs for the market he has reached the conclusion that exercise to a marked extent is opposed to economy of production, and that by the aid of our effective mechanical appliances it is cheaper to gather the food for the pigs than it is to send the pigs scouting around for it. A very sensible conclusion, and one which may be profitably heeded by those who compel fattening pigs to forage for their provender.

APPLES FOR MILCH COWS.—It is generally believed that apples are an excellent food for milch cows, but they must be fed with judgment, or evil consequences will follow. It will not do to go on the principle that if a little is good, more or an unlimited quantity must be better. Begin with a peck or so at a time, night and morning, and after a few days the quantity may be increased a little, until it will be safe to give the cow all she will eat, or even let her run in an orchard and help herself.

FENCES AND FENCE LAWS.—A recent writer on this subject declares, as a practical fact, that our system of fencing and fence laws is exactly wrong end foremost, and suitable only for a semi-civilized people of nomadic herdsmen inhabiting a sparsely settled country where the "cowboy" reigns supreme. But in an agricultural country, where a few simple titles to land is obtainable, where permanent houses are built, where fields, and roads, and school-houses, and post-offices, and mills, and villages, and towns are established institutions of the community, the idea that one is compelled by law to barricade out his neighbor's domestic animals is the most preposterous absurdity imaginable.

MARKETING CHICKS.—Chicks for broilers are marketed with head on and undrawn, says a prize article on poultry. A clean cut with a sharp-bladed knife across the roof of the mouth just below and under the eyes will do the fatal work. Soon as life is leaving plunge in cold water and let thoroughly cool. Now place on a table covered with cloths, so as not to bruise the tender hide, and commence to pick. This is what is called cold process, and fowls and chicks can be dressed in one half the time that they could if dry picked, and nobody can tell the difference. The feathers stick in bunches and come off very readily. Pack in boxes, breast down, and wrap in nice brown paper; this will give them a fine appearance.

## Useful Hints and Recipes.

Neat menders sometimes use ravelings of the goods instead of thread.

Mortar and paint may be removed from window glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

To glaze or varnish drawings, take one ounce of Canada balsam, two ounces of oil of turpentine, well dissolved, the drawing to be previously washed over with a solution of isinglass.

Where a dropped stitch has run down, as it is so apt to do in silk or lisle thread hose, it can be carefully taken up with a very fine crochet hook and will be invisible when done. Knitted stockings worn at the knee can be cut off and knit up and will not show.

## Books and periodicals.

Any of the books here noticed can be had through our Publication House, 907 Arch Street.

HENRY WARD BEECHER; A Sketch of his Career, with Analyses of his power as a Preacher, Lecturer, Orator and Journalist, and Incidents and Reminiscences of his Life. By Lyman Abbott, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. B. Halliday. Characterizations and Personal Reminiscences, contributed by thirty-nine eminent writers. Also, Mr. Beecher's life as sketched by himself shortly before his death. HARTFORD, CONN.: AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, S. Peale & Co., Chicago; The John Burns Book Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Westly, Denver; G. S. Richards & Co., Minneapolis; Thayer, Merriam & Co., and E. Gorton, Philadelphia; Winter & Co., Springfield; George M. Smith & Co., Boston; A. Roman, San Francisco. 1887. Pp. 670.

It is only necessary to announce the appearance of this fine volume, and to say where it may be had, to secure for it an extended reading. The subject was an illustrious man, in whom people will be interested in his life, however much they may differ from some of his views. That life is now presented by those nearest to him and most competent to portray it, and the range of the work as indicated in the title page which we give in full, will show how fully the ground is covered. The illustrations are admirable, they show Mr. Beecher's face in different periods of his life and in various moods. The book must have a large sale.

The May CENTURY opens with two profusely illustrated papers of Egyptology, the special subject being the mummy of Pharaoh the Oppressor (the Pharaoh of the Bible), otherwise Rameses II. This number con-

tains the first of several papers by Professor W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, on "The Chemistry of Foods and Nutrition." Two articles of personal recollections are "A Glimpse of Washington Irving at Home," by Clarence Cook, accompanied by a portrait of Irving from a daguerreotype, which serves as a frontispiece for the number; the second, "Personal Recollections of Louis Blanc," by his friend, Karl Blind—also with a portrait.

The Lincoln History, by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, advances to the consideration of the Border Conflict, treating events closely related to Lincoln's contemporary and future political action. The special topics are "Kansas in the Civil War," "Jefferson Davis on Rebellion," and "The Presidential Conventions of 1856," with illustrations. The seventh installment of Mr. Stockton's novel, "The Hundredth Man," is given in this number. The paper in the War Series is this month devoted to the battle of Chattanooga, which is described by General J. S. Fullerton, together with a paper by General Rosecrans on "The Campaign for Chattanooga," descriptive of the movements of the Army of the Cumberland from October 30, 1862. In "Memoranda on the Civil War" are printed two communications in the nature of replies to General Longstreet's recent article on General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. A brief fifth installment of "Notes of a Professional Exile." Mr. Frederick Schwatka contributes a paper on the Apache Indians. The poetical contents of the number include several contributions. The "Topics of the Time" are devoted to "Executive Responsibility," "The Nation's Recent Debt to the South," "Food," and "The Problem of Government by Guilds."

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY for May is filled with valuable papers, and the following are the contents:—"The White House and its Memories," "Republicanism in Spanish America," "The Washburn Country prior to 1800," "Canada During the Victorian Era," part I., "When Did Ohio Become a State?" "A Literary Curiosity," "Harvey Birch and the Myth of Enoch Crosby," "First American Rebel," "Original Documents." In the "Notes," an amusing old "Guide to Politeness."

Price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of Littell's Living Age for the weeks ending April 30th and May 7th contain—India and Thibet, and Personification of the Mysterious amongst the Modern Greeks, National Review; History in "Punch," Valentine Visconti, and The Present Position of European Politics, Fortnightly Review; The Day after To-morrow, Contemporary Review; The Maid of Norway, Gentleman's; Recollections of the Princess Victoria, Leisure Hour; The Moted Grange, The German Emperor, A Book about Dickens, and Word-Twisting versus Nonsense, Spectator; The Sign-Language of Eastern Traders, St. James Gazette; An Evening with Carlyle, Athenaeum; Planetary Influences, Evening Standard; with installments of "Major Lawrence," "Major and Minor," "A Secret Inheritance," and "Richard Cable," and Poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price is \$4.50; while for \$6.00 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

## Married.

April 23, at the pastor's residence, by Rev. G. W. Roth, Mr. Dennis V. Stitzel, of Hamburg, to Miss Lillie L. Mengel, of St. Clinton.

At the residence of the bride's parents, near Bloom Centre, Ohio, on Tuesday, April 26th, Mr. W. H. Good, of Tiffin, O., to Miss Olive R. Smith. Ceremony by Rev. R. Good, assisted by Rev. G. H. Souder.

At the residence of the bride's parents, March 19, 1887, by Rev. Geo. B. Smith, Mr. Franklin Shook to Miss Emma Bailey, both of Paradise township, Monroe county, Pa.

On March 28, 1887, by the same, at the Reformed Parsonage in Tannersville, Mr. Edwin C. Arnold to Miss Annie E. Ruelman, both of Pocono township, Monroe county, Pa.

## Obituaries.

Obituaries to be inserted must be no longer than three hundred words.

DIED.—In Easton, Pa., on the 21st of April, Dr. Henry Detwiler, in the 92d year of his age.

Dr. Detwiler was a remarkable man, and in his death the city of Easton has lost one of its most noted and most truly valuable citizens. Dr. Detwiler lived to an extreme old age, dying in his 92d year, but retaining all his faculties and leading an active and very useful life to the last. He was the first and the oldest Homeopathic physician in this country, being the original pioneer of that school of medicine in the U. S.

He was born December 18th, 1795, in Switzerland, his native place, Langenbruck, Canton Basle. In his boyhood he was well educated, passing from the local school to a French Institute, beginning the study of medicine at the extremely early age of fifteen, and at eighteen entering the University at Freiburg. Having graduated in the Medical Department of the Institution when he had barely attained his majority, he left his home and came to America in 1817, landing at Philadelphia in July of that year. He had a long and dangerous voyage over. The vessel in which he came was an old-time sailing vessel, scarcely any longer seaworthy, and was indeed making her "farewell voyage." She carried several hundred emigrants, amongst whom sickness broke out on the voyage, and for whom the youthful physician was obliged to care, sacrificing the contents of his own private medicine chest in so doing. Many of these emigrants were "Redemptioners," the young physician himself paying his passage by his care of these sick. He had designed going West, but settled in Allentown, removing to Hellertown in 1818, and to Easton in 1852. During his early residence in Hellertown, besides attending to his practice, he gave much at-

tention to certain branches of scientific study, particularly to Botany and Ornithology, studies which retained their charm for him to the last. He furnished some of the museums of the universities of his native country with valuable specimens of birds, insects, reptiles and plants peculiar to America.

In 1828 he administered the first homeopathic remedies employed in this country. In 1836, returning on a visit to his native land, he revisited his Alma Mater after an absence of twenty years, was re-examined, and received his diploma, having been too young to receive one at the time of his graduation. On this visit he met the celebrated Dr. Hahnemann, the father of homeopathy. Returning to this country, he continued the practice of medicine until within two weeks of his death.

Many of the ministers of our church will well remember "Old Dr. Detwiler," having been entertained during meetings of Synod at his house on the corner of Third street and the Square, nearly opposite Third street Church. Though literally "bent with years," he continued attending to his patients until his last sickness—a very remarkable thing for a man over ninety. Only two weeks before his death, on the way from a patient's bedside, he fell heavily upon the pavement in the chief thoroughfare of the town, cutting his face somewhat, but seemingly having sustained little injury beside, as he insisted the next day on visiting his patients at Bethlehem—and actually did so. But the shock to his nervous system occasioned by that fall is thought to have caused his death. He took his bed shortly afterward, and quietly passed away, "dying in a good old age, an old man and full of years, gathered to his people." He was a noteworthy man, remarkably intelligent, a life-long student, and greatly devoted to his beneficent calling. Though he lived to so great an age, he was seldom sick, retained his faculties and continued in active and useful life to the last. Want of space forbids the writer from referring to many striking and beautiful peculiarities and qualities of Dr. Detwiler. He leaves six children, twenty-seven grandchildren, twenty-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. His descent can be traced back through a period of more than two hundred years in unbroken succession. He was a life-long member of the Reformed church. H. M. K.

DIED.—April 20, 1887, at Bethel, Berks county, Pa., Mrs. Sophia Weber, wife of Elder John Weber, and mother of the Rev. A. S. Weber, of Westminster, Md., aged 57 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Mrs. Weber was the daughter of the late Peter Snyder, Esq., of Stouchburgh, Pa. She enjoyed the blessing of a long line of pious Christian ancestors. In infancy she was received into the membership of the church through the sacrament of baptism, and some years later confirmed by the Rev. Daniel Ulrich, and admitted to the full communion of the church. She was married March 1, 1851, to Mr. John Weber, who, with a family of grown sons and daughters, is left to mourn over the loss which he has sustained. Mrs. Weber was of a sweet, unassuming and retiring disposition. She was well known in her community for the big-hearted hospitality which her numerous friends always enjoyed in her home, and for the ready and affectionate consideration which all could avail from her when their wants or wishes were brought to her notice. But she was more than this—she was a humble Christian. She heartily accepted Christ as her Saviour. Her life was guided by the principles of the Gospel, and supported by its blessed comforts she fell peacefully asleep in the confident hope of a blissful immortality. "Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." \*\*\*

DIED.—In Mercersburg, Pa., on the evening of the 24th ult., Miss Annie M. Beall. The deceased was a niece of William D. McKinstry, Esq., with whom she and her sister Maggie made their home. For many years, in the early part of her life, she was engaged in teaching. She will be remembered by many of the pupils of Marshall Collegiate Institute—when Rev. Charles G. Fisher was Principal—and by those of Mercersburg College in its early days, in both of which she held acceptably the position of assistant teacher. A few years ago she was obliged, on account of loss of hearing, to give up teaching—a vocation for which she was well qualified. Since then she conducted the millinery business in Mercersburg. All who knew her held her in high esteem. Her death was unexpected, after an illness of only a week. A large circle of friends will lament her decease. F.

DIED.—April 18th, 1887, in Allegheny City, Pa., Miss Julia, only daughter of Mrs. Hannah Bauman.

A kind, affectionate and loving companion of her mother—her loss is an irreparable one. The hand of affliction has rested heavily upon Mother Bauman in her old age. A little over a year ago her generous-hearted, noble husband was removed from her side by death. In a few months thereafter her oldest daughter was called, and then the youngest, the last was stricken. The dread disease, typhoid fever, did its work, and in the home where every earthly comfort and luxury was freely afforded her, she fell into her last long sleep. Though the sorrow of the family is most intense indeed, it is not a hopeless sorrow. The sleeping, the death, the separation give to them a hint of an awakening, a resurrection, a reunion. Some may have thought this death premature, but it was not. God overrules and orders all things. The death of His loved ones is always timely, and they need not at all our pity.

Though her young life seemed incomplete and fragmentary, it has now, somewhere out of sight, a compensating existence. The gentler spirit, the tenderer the conscience, the more lovely and loving the life; the stronger is our belief in its immortality in that home of many mansions, where its faculties and energies, hampered and discomfited here, shall, unhindered there, find their full scope—moving on to perfection.

DIED.—April 28th, near Saxton, Bedford county, Pa., Mrs. Mary Little, aged 81 years, 11 months and 23 days.

DIED.—April 4th, in Hamburg, Pa., Agnes M. Kummerer, aged 18 years, 6 months and 4 days.

DIED.—March 22d, in Hamburg, Pa., Maria Ann Mogle, aged 83 years, 4 months and 14 days.







## Philadelphia Markets.

## Wholesale Prices.

Monday, May 9, 1887.

**RRADSTUFFS**—Flour, Super, \$4.50@5.00; winter, extra, \$3.50@4.00; Pennsylvania, family, \$3.75@4.00; Penn. roller process, \$4.00@4.37; Western winter clear, \$4.00@4.25; do. straight, \$4.25@4.50; do. patent, \$4.50@5.00; 51 Rye Flour, \$2.75@3.00 per bar.

**WHEAT**—Sales 3000 bu. No. 2 Delaware red in grain depot, 99c; for No. 1 Pennsylvania red, \$1.09, and No. 2 red, 96c.

**CORN**—Sales of 3000 bushels No. 2 high mixed, 56c@60c; 2000 bushels No. 3 mixed on track, 50c. Steamer, quoted at 100c.

**OATS**—Sales of 1 car rejected white 34c; No. 3 white at 36c; tinned No. 3 white, 34c and 3 cars No. 2 white 37c.

**PROVISIONS**—We quote Mess Pork at \$16.50@17; family Pork at \$17@18, as to weight; shoulders in salt, 6c@7c; do. smoked, 7c@7c; breakfast bacon, 9c@10c; 100 lb. butchers' Lard, 6c@7c; prime steam do. \$7.37c; city refined do. 7c@8c; Beef Ham, \$2; smoked beef, 15c@16c; sweet pickled ham, 10c@11c; as to average city family beef, \$10.50 @ bar. City Tallow in hog-heads 3c@3c.

**POULTRY**—We quote live fowls 12c; winter chickens, 18c@20c; dressed fowls, 12c@13c; do. scaled choice, 12c; Dressed winter chickens, 20c@23c; dressed spring chickens, 35c@40c.

**BUTTER**—We quote cream 17c, extra 24c@25c; Bradford county fresh tubs, extra, 23c@24c; New York State, fresh tubs, extra, 23c@24c; creamery prints, 28c; do. fair to prime, 24c@26c.

**EUGS**—Sales on 'Change of 55 crates Near-by firsts, 12c@14c.

**CHEESE**—We quote New York full-cream fancy at 17c; do. do. colored 14c, do. fair to good 12c@13c; Pennsylvania, part skims, 8c@9c, and full skims, 12c@13c, as to quality.

**REFINED SUGARS**—Powdered, 5c@5c; granulated, 5c@5c; Crown A. 5c@5c; crystal A. 5c@5c; and confectioner's A. 5c.

**COTTON**—17c for middling uplands.

**HAY AND STRAW**—We quote Timothy, choice, at \$15; do. fair to good, \$12@13.50; Rye Straw, \$13.50 for straight without wood.

**SEEDS**—Clover, Western 50c @ lb; Pennsylvania, 50c. Flax, \$1.10 @ bushel.

**FEED**—We quote sales 1 car good Spring Bran, \$19.50; 2 cars fair to good Winter do. at \$19; 1 car winter on spot \$21.

## WANAMAKER'S

Philadelphia, May 9th, 1887.

We'd rather you could come to the store, but if you can't, write.

The Camel's Hair Stuffs in light shades and light weights are desirable for Spring and Summer costumes. Always liked, always fashionable. Plain twilled surface or self-colored plaids. Various shades of tan, gray, navy blue and brown, 42-inches, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.35.

Foules like the Camel's Hair in weave and texture, but no scattered surface hair. Same weight and width and as good for wear. 75 cents to \$1.25.

A little coarser, a little narrower, 45 to 65 cents.

Cheviot All-Wool Check Suitings. 3 styles and 33 colorings. 36 inches, 37c. New, serviceable, stylish stuffs. Look for them among the 50-cent things in any other store.

A little more body perhaps, but equal relative value in the 45 cent all-wool suitings at same counter. 2 checks, 1 melange; more than 20 colorings.

The 40-inch Tricots get a catchy prettiness from the contrasting silk thread which forms the check. A new thing. Should go quick at 75 cents. We make it 65.

Baby Carriages. Anything you care for. For \$6.00, for \$75.00, if you choose. Or you may pick out the running gears you like, the springs you prefer, the body that pleases you, and have the upholstering done to your mind. The silk, the parasol, the ribbon, the fixings and nicknacks are where you can see them. We'll do the work as you say.

They say we sell twice as much Rattan and Reed stuff as any other house in America. Look along the north side of the Basement and you'll know why. The things are there. Everything we think you'll like from the two great makers of the country. About 2000 styles. Light, strong, air inviting, rest giving, cooling wicker work.

Croquet Sets. 90 cents to \$10.00.

Pure Silk Gloves for women's wear; all the new shades, 38 cents a pair. We did not match them last season for 50 cents.

Book News for May, with a portrait of Bret Harte, now ready. It tells you of all the new books. (50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.)

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall Square.

## A Phenomenal Enterprise.

(ARTICLE NO. II.)

A little time since an article with this caption appeared in these columns, accompanied by a hint that there might be a sequel.

There we attempted to make the impression that in the Compound Oxygen we possess the safest, the most pleasant, and the most potent curative agent that has ever been known. We endeavored to substantiate this by giving evidence of various results of our labors in this field.

We gave in evidence that although it cost each one of them fifteen dollars to make the trial, we have been patronized by more than 50,000 people, who are ready to declare now that the Compound Oxygen has been a boon to them; that our success has stirred up a small army of imitators in different parts of the country; that physicians have considered our success of sufficient importance to make a united effort in their corporate capacity, to crush out the Compound Oxygen.

There are other evidences of the sterling character of our Compound Oxygen Treatment, showing that we deserve success in the enterprise. Four or five years ago, as has been stated above, a number of interested persons—not interested in the public weal so much as in the plethora of their own pockets—procured samples, (so they say), of Compound Oxygen and got them analyzed by about a half dozen professors of chemistry in as many different colleges and universities. These professors stated over their own names, that the samples analyzed did not contain one ingredient possessing an iota of curative power. These statements, heavy with the weight of such ponderous and multitudinous credentials, were published broadcast.

What institution that deals directly with the public welfare could withstand assaults like those, unless it were founded and made up of the most sterling elements?

What were our means of defense? First.—They gave no evidence that any of the analysts had manipulated a specimen of our Compound Oxygen.

Second.—We brought forward the statement published in every edition of our Brochure, that:—"It is a preparation of which chemists know nothing, and it differs essentially from all other substances used in medical inhalations."

Third.—We put in as a rebuttal, (in the event of their having analyzed a specimen of our Home Treatment), the almost sworn testimony of Judges, Congressmen, Clergymen, Authors and others; whose intelligence and integrity are doubted by no one, in all of which cases the results of the Compound Oxygen Treatment had astonished them and their friends.

Do you wish to know the effect of these cataplectic assaults? At first there was a manifest falling off in our business, but in the years immediately following, the increase was greater than it had been before.

This matter of chemical analysis merits a moment's consideration; mainly because there are still some interested specialists who continue to publish their belief, based upon said analyses, that there is not a particle of curative power in the Compound Oxygen. None of the analysts (and it is slightly amusing that no two results of these analyses are at all alike,) pretend that there is anything the least harmful in the Compound Oxygen, but simply that it is inert! Why then will not those who are interested in publishing these assaults have the decency to explain how it is that we have accomplished in so many thousand cases, many times over what themselves have been able to do? Surely, if our treatment be inert, that of others must be doing an immensity of harm!

In the above we have endeavored to give our readers a pen-picture of our business. We wish to show our opinion of the attitude which we occupy to those whom we are able and willing to help. If we have made ourselves appear conceited, the fault is in the multitude of confirmatory facts which lie at our hand.

There is one feature in our enterprise to which we attach a good deal of importance, and which

we here express, at the risk of appearing to give further evidence of our conceit. We claim to be competent, educated, skillful and practical physicians. We devote our acquisitions in this line to watching over and caring for the welfare of our patients, so long as they remain under treatment. In this work, which has long since increased beyond the ability of two men to meet, we have the assistance of four other active medical graduates.

With all these advantages, and we earnestly believe them to be superior to those possessed by any other similar institution in the world, we are not ashamed to acknowledge ourselves as candidates for the confidence and patronage of those who are earnestly seeking for lost health.

"But, do you cure everybody?" Happily, no! The age of miracles is past. We refuse to treat many who apply to us, because disease has made them completely its own. There are many others whose condition is such that only a trial can determine upon which side of the fatal line any given case may be. It is a painful and damaging experience to secure a trial of a remedial agent, by holding out hopes that will be falsified. But knowing what has been accomplished in many seemingly desperate cases, we prefer, at times, to risk our reputation as prognosticators, and the censure of the friends, to losing one chance for the life of the sufferer.

There are other circumstances over which we have no control, which cause failures. The statement of cases in writing, by the patients, or their friends, is liable to decided imperfections. Again, human nature presents very diverse phases. It is no less eccentric when it manifests itself through a body tortured and warped by disease. Is it not easy to see the difficulty of securing the conditions necessary to a successful issue of the Treatment in any given case, especially with patients whom we never see?

We have now said our modest "say" about Compound Oxygen. Some writer, in the near future, will make this appear like puny trivialities in the light of developments which are now transpiring in the line of this phenomenal enterprise.

No one who keeps up with the current literature can fail to be struck with the evidences of mental activity in these developments. A healing agent which cures almost all the ills that flesh is heir to, by restoring the whole nervous system, centres, trunks and branches, from foundation to keystone, and through these channels the whole body to a state of eminent integrity, is indeed a marvel. Such a healing agent can but modify, if it do not revolutionize the healing art in every department.

Now we have said the least that can be truthfully said of the Compound Oxygen. "His will be a good word who will say the lawful best."

In the above it may be thought that we have made many statements without verification. We are ready to be put to the test of proving them all. But the proof of them is of less interest to those in search of lost health than the proof that others, like themselves, have been successful. Of course for want of space we can give you very few, but they are taken from hundreds of others equally worthy of publication.

## A PRESIDING JUDGE'S EXPERIENCE.

"REVITALIZER."

(Name will be given if asked for.)

June 8, 1886.

"I am not only pleased, I am delighted with the Treatment. The third day after beginning to use it, to my utter surprise and inexpressible joy, that terrible 'stinking feeling' in the pit of the stomach, and a few days later, that twin curse, the dull pain above the eyes, both of which constituted the burden of my complaint when I consulted you, have disappeared and I have not been troubled with either since. It is wonderful.

"Experienced no particular sensation in using the Treatment, made some blunders, was somewhat irregular, and since I began have been severely taxed both mentally and physically; notable in the trial of a new man. Nor have I changed my habits in the least. I have smoked the usual number of cigars and smoked the usual amount of tobacco, besides indulging in coffee in the morning and tea in the evening, and eating what I liked. I repeat it is wonderful! The benefits I have received will be worth many hundred times their cost. I feel 'revitalized.' Indeed I can hardly realize, the change has been so sudden that I who am now writing in this cheerful strain, am the same miserable creature who called upon you less than a month ago."

"It is now two months since I began the use of your Home Treatment. I still have on hand a small quantity of the Oxygen, and the blue bottle is about one-eighth full, which shows probably that I have not strictly followed directions and yet without the least change in habits or diet I find myself a new man."

A recent writer in the Independent says: "There is a strong tendency with the weak-minded to magnify their own diseases and cures. I may belong to this class, but fear of being so labeled will not deter me from giving this uncollected testimonial. I am sincerely grateful for what you have done for me, and take this method of testifying my gratitude."

When two months ago I called at your office, an entire stranger, I

was suffering from two causes, a dull, heavy feeling over and about the eyes, and a sinking sensation in the pit of the stomach. I had suffered from these causes, it is safe to say, for twenty years, and they were the twin curses of my existence. It is impossible to convey to any one who has never been thus afflicted the slightest conception of what I suffered. I do not refer to the physical pain, for that was very slight, but to the mental agony. You did not tell me that I was the victim of dyspepsia, but I suspect I was. At least, what Henry Ward Beecher says of dyspepsia is equally applicable to a person suffering as I did; to wit, that it is utterly impossible for such a person to be a true Christian.

"It may be that my suffering was purely imaginary, if there can be such a thing as distinguished from the real article, but if it was then my mind was diseased, and all the more credit to you for restoring it to its normal condition."

"As before reported, the trouble about the eyes in my case disappeared the third day, I think, after I began the use of your Treatment, and the stomach trouble not over four days later. You gave me no assurance of such speedy results, and I was as much surprised as delighted when they came. Indeed it was with considerable difficulty that I brought myself to a full realization of the facts. I have only to add that since the first disappearance of my troubles they have not reappeared. What the effect of a discontinuance of the Treatment may be, remains to be seen, but I have the utmost faith in your printed statements that the results of the use of Compound Oxygen are permanent."

August 25, 1886: "It is now more than a month since I stopped the Home Treatment, and I am happy to say that I have had no return of my old troubles. It is wonderful—I had almost said miraculous. Scientific chemists and professors of colleges may talk as they please about Compound Oxygen being a 'perfectly inert substance,' but they will never convince me."

## HAY FEVER.

"WARRENTON, N. C., October 31, 1886.

"Some time in August I ordered a treatment of Oxygen for my aunt. She had suffered with hay fever regularly every year for fifteen years. When I ordered the Compound Oxygen her annual attack of hay fever had already commenced, and as you did not promise relief after the commencement of the attack, we were not very hopeful. But to our astonishment and joy the Oxygen relieved her at once, and she was able to leave her home the next day, and only for a few hours did she have any considerable trouble with her hay fever. Though she had hay fever, it was so slight after her cure that while I knew of no other cases, I have such confidence in the Treatment I would have any of my family who might have hay fever to use it without delay."

"I had a letter last week from a gentleman in Iowa whose wife had had hay fever for fifteen years, inquiring about the Compound Oxygen. He says the physicians there say that Compound Oxygen is dangerous. I wrote him that I had known several who had used it, not one of whom had been injured, but on the contrary in every case it had proved helpful. Among all the hundreds who have used it, you know of one who has been injured by it? My own opinion is that the most delicate may use it without the most remote possibility of the slightest harm."

"Rev. T. J. TAYLOR."

"PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 18, 1886.

"I have been waiting to give you my hay fever report. I am happy to inform you that the Compound Oxygen Treatment overpowered the second season. It has been worth more to me than I can express. I want every one afflicted with the same to avail themselves of the Compound Oxygen, and am willing you should use my services to do so. For more than thirty years, every autumn I have suffered from this terrible disease. The only relief I ever received was at the seaside, even there I had the symptoms."

"Mrs. L. C. NICKELS."

## AN EDITOR'S OPINION.

"DULUTH, MINN., Nov. 9, 1886.

"DEAR SIR:—As you are aware that I have thoroughly tested the merits of Compound Oxygen, you ask me what my experience with it has been. In reply I would say, that my personal experience with it has been most satisfactory, and that its use by other members of my family has been in the highest degree gratifying. Indeed, in such high esteem do we hold it, that we would not undertake to keep house without having it constantly on hand."

"So far as my personal experience is concerned, I have used it, not as an invalid but as an unusually healthy man, but one who has had some trouble with his system. To the man who is over-worked, tired mentally, and worried with business cares, and who has a tired and aching feeling at the base of the brain. It is a boon whose value is incalculable. I attribute the splendid results that I have experienced during the past few years of great mental labor, to the fact that whenever wearied and worn out, I have restored nature's tired powers by the use of Compound Oxygen. This is nature's own remedy, supplying to the system the oxygen, the life giving principle which is needed to replace that used up by mental labors and cares, or by disease, admits of no doubt. That it is a magnificent remedy for all classes of invalids, there can be no question, but I consider it at least equal in value to those who have not been invalids, but who are traveling in that way. I would remind all such that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and that they can best preserve their health by the use, whenever over-worked, of Compound Oxygen. You are at liberty to use the above as you see fit. Respectfully yours,

"R. G. MITCHELL."

## AN EDITOR'S WIFE'S OPINION.

"McCONNELLSVILLE, O., Jan. 2, 1887.

"As a new year begins to-day, my mind naturally wanders back to the events of the old year, and especially to the wonderful change wrought in my condition by the use of your Compound Oxygen. Two and a half years ago I was so weak I could not sit up but for a few minutes, and so sick that sleep and rest were impossible with me—caused by years of sickness and suffering. In this condition, after trying every other remedy, I began the use of Compound Oxygen. At first the improvement seemed slow, but it always relieved me when suffering from Neuralgia of the Stomach, which seemed wonderful to me, as it acted as no other remedy did, leaving me feeling comfortable. At the end of one year my improvement was so great as to be a surprise to us all. My greatest improvement, however, has been during the past year. I can work, visit, go to church, read and do as well persons do, all of which I had not done for eight years previous to the use of your Treatment. To say I am grateful, is but mildly expressing what I feel. I am happy, satisfied and feel well, though I have not used the Compound Oxygen only at intervals since last June, but I purpose keeping constantly on hand your Compound. We have saved in actual cash (just in my case alone) not less than four dollars per annum, and the blessing of being able to stay at home instead of at a sanitarium, where had often been six to nine months out of twelve, only returning home to drop into old conditions. Not myself only, but all of our family have been greatly benefited by its use. With the largest gratitude, I remain truly yours,

Mrs. F. A. DAVIS."

By sending to DRs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., you will get, free of cost, a brochure of 200 pages which will furnish you entertaining and profitable reading. If you mention any particular ailment you will be likely to also get a monograph upon that affection.

We have published hundreds of other testimonials, copies of which can be had for the asking.

## NO MOSS

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